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GDR REPORTER COMMENTS ON U.S. VIEW OF SALT

LD102304Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1603 GMT 10 Oct 78 LD

[Horst Kaeubler report]

[Text] A plea has been made by U.S. Senator Frank Church for the immediate signing of a new SALT agreement between the USSR and the United States. The background to this appeal is explained by our correspondent Horst Kaeubler in a telephone report from Washington:

Some people in the United States were anything but pleased when it became known following the Gromyko-Vance talks that a new SALT agreement to limit strategic armaments had become a distinct possibility. According to the Baltimore SUN, a highly regarded paper on the United States' East Coast, the Pentagon is pressing the Carter administration for more arms appropriations from Congress over and above the present record military budget. (?Several hundred) million dollars are to be made available to speed up the U.S. missile program. Priority has been given to the cruise missile intended for deployment in Europe and which is currently being tested at the New Mexico proving grounds and is to be operational by 1982 at the latest. (?Even more important in the eyes of the Pentagon is the development of new) intercontinental ballistic missiles, particularly the Mobile MX type. According to (?plans) being developed at the mammoth complex of the Pentagon on the outskirts of Washington, this intercontinental missile is to be hidden in underground launching silos. Some U.S. strategists favor the construction of several firing shafts for each missile so that it will be practically impossible to ascertain its exact location.

Other United States planning experts intend to construct tunnels thousands of miles long under the launching site so as to keep the missiles constantly on the move and thus (?avoid a missile counterblow) from an unexpected direction. Should this missile program, which, according to the Baltimore SUN, has been the subject of discussions between President Carter and U.S. Secretary of Defense Brown, ever be put into practice, the consequences can easily be imagined. It would be an attempt to set in motion an unparalleled arms race, which, (?in view of) Washington's frequent deceptive maneuvers would make any step toward arms limitation and its effective control impossible.

Against the background of this development, when Soviet-U.S. talks for the signing of a new SALT agreement have entered a decisive phase, a man who has considerable influence on U.S. policy has spoken out. He is **Senator** Frank Church, who, during the upcoming congressional term, will in all probability become chairman of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee. Church rejects the strategy of the opponents of detente which based on the assumption that delaying the new SALT agreement might still yield some military advantages for the United States. We must start from the premise, the Senator declared, that the USSR and the United States are negotiating parties with a relatively equal nuclear potential; a new agreement on strategic arms limitation can therefore only be in the security interest of both states; nobody stands to gain from a further delay of the signing of the agreement; in fact any further delay can only endanger the prospects of arms limitation. Senator Church wants to make the ratification of the agreement a key issue for the new congressional term. (?It is an American) appeal to Washington's leaders to be fully aware of their responsibility at this decisive stage of the SALT talks.

NATIONAL FOLKLORE FESTIVAL OPENS IN GJIROKASTER

Party, State Leaders Attend

AU062050Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 6 Oct 78 AU

[Text] The national folklore festival opened today in Gjirokaster amidst great enthusiasm. In addition to over 1,500 performers and thousands upon thousands of spectators, the opening concert was also attended by Hekuran Isai, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary; Manush Myftiu; AWP Central Committee Politburo Member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Shefqet Peci, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Minister of Education and Culture Tefta Cami, members of the AWP Central Committee; the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the government, and other guests. The opening speech was delivered by Deputy Minister of Education and Culture Anastas Kondo. The first concert of the day was performed by song and dance groups from Vlore District.

Second Day Activities

LD081356Y Tirana ATA in English 0939 GMT 8 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, 8 Oct, ATA--Yesterday, in the second day of the national folklore festival, the songs, dances and melodies burst out with a rare beauty in the ancient fortress of Gjirokaster. Attending the afternoon concerts were also the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the Council of Ministers Mehmet Shehu, the members of the Political Bureau of the C.C. of the party Kadri Hasbiu and Hekuran Isai, the deputy chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Shefqet Peci, members of the CC of the party, government and other comrades.

Likewise, the second folklore group of the Arberesh of Italy of the villages Saint Benedet, Saint Miter and Qame, headed by Musaqo Rosalino, the president of the Institute of Cultural Researches of Ankara Shukri Elcin, the scholar from Kosava Zija Bejtulla, and the Kosova composers Lorenc Antoni and Bashkim Shehu arrived in Gjirokaster yesterday and attended the afternoon concerts.

The folklore groups of the districts of Elbasan, Skrapar, Mirdite, Sarande, Shkoder, Gramsh and Durres amounted the state [as received] one after another. Each group brings the songs, dances, melodies, folk instruments and the characteristic dresses of the regions they represent. The festival continues.

Third Day Activities

AU081445 [Editorial Report AU] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 1330 GMT on Octber carries a report on the activities at the third day of the national folklore festival in Gjirokaster. Reported as attending today's concert were "Mehmet Shehu, party Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Pali Miska, Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Kadri Hasbiu, Politburo member and minister of internal affairs; Shefqet Peci, deputy chairman of the People's Assembly Presidium; Fiqrete Shehu, party Central Committee member; Tefta Cami, minister of education and culture, and other comrades."

An on-the-spot reporter described today's activities at the festival and interviews people on their impression of the festival, including Aleks Buda, chairman of the Albanian Academy of Sciences; (Samil), chairman of the delegation of the Marxist-Leninist Party of Iran; and an unidentified chairman of the delegation of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Spain.

GDR PREMIER WILLI STOPH ARRIVES 11 OCTOBER

AU111055Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 11 Oct 78 AU

[Text] At the invitation of Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, arrived in Bulgaria today on a friendly official visit. At Sofia airport, which was decorated with the two countries' national flags, the guest was greeted by Comrades Stanko Todorov; Petur Mladenov; and by Tano Tsolov, Kiril Zarev and Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers, and other officials.

Comrade Stanko Todorov warmly greeted the leader of the GDR Council of Ministers and those accompanying him. The guests were also greeted by other officials. Flowers were given to Comrade Willi Stoph.

ZHIVKOV TO VISIT NIGERIA IN SECOND HALF OF OCTOBER

AU101934Y Sofia BTA in English 1838 GMT 10 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, BTA--Mr Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, will pay an official visit to Nigeria in the latter half of October, 1978, at the invitation of Lt Gen Olusegun Obasanjo, head of the military government and commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

PARTY DAILY ANALYZES DECREE ON IMPROVING AGRICULTURE

AU091830Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Oct 78 p 2 AU

[Unattributed BTA article: "For an Even Greater Upsurge in Developing Agriculture"]

[Text] The problems of agriculture and its socialist reorganization and development as one of our economy's basic branches, have always been in the BCP's center of attention. A general party program on full collectivization, concentration, specialization and modernization of agriculture was worked out under the leadership of Comrade Todor Zhivkov. The agrarian-industrial complex, which is a new and higher form of economic and social organization and a stable precondition for the further progress of agriculture, was established. A decision of the BCP Central Committee Politburo was published a month ago, and yesterday a decree from the Council of Ministers on stabilizing the work force in agriculture, strengthening the lower production units with leading and executive cadres, and developing the participation of the youth in agriculture was published.

The decree from the Council of Ministers is yet another confirmation of the consistent implementation of the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress and the national party conference. In his report to the 11th BCP Congress Comrade Todor Zhivkov stressed that "agriculture will play an exceptional role in developing the national economy and in increasing the well-being of the people. Therefore, in the future the party will devote a great deal of attention to this branch."

The decree is a new manifestation of the care and attention toward the future of our agriculture, and toward its selfless workers, who have achieved indisputable successes. According to many indexes, our agriculture is now among the best in the world.

Significant successes in constructing the powerful material-technical basis, and in intensifying production and increasing its effectiveness were achieved under party leadership and USSR assistance. [paragraph continued]

The achievements of the agrarian-industrial complexes in the economic and social areas enjoy international recognition. Thousands of selfless and conscientious people are now working in the national agrarian-industrial complex. Among them are 18,000 specialists with higher education, 26,000 specialists with high school education, 21,00 science workers, 77,000 mechanizers and 6,400 milkers. They all contribute greatly to increasing the volume of agricultural production.

The main task set by the decree from the Council of Ministers is to use this huge army of qualified people to the maximum, and with a greater effect for the entire society because it is the people who provide the main force for implementing an ever greater upsurge in agriculture. Similarly, along with the successes that have been achieved it is necessary to point out that the great possibilities created by the socialist reorganization of agriculture are not being optimally used. As pointed out by the decree, because of the migrational processes, a shortage of manpower and especially of young cadres has occured in some regions. Compensation for the work of some specialists and executive cadres at the lower production units does not correspond with the character and complexity of the work performed. Implementation of social and cultural programs, which fill the requirement of the modern way of life in the villages is being delayed in many agrarian-industrial complexes.

One of the main weaknesses is the selection, division and preparation of leading and executive cadres, something which holds back the acceleration and introduction of high-production equipment and new industrial technologies. A complete system of qualifying and requalifying leading and executive cadres in agriculture has still not been constructed. Therefore the decree devotes special attention to securing complex conditions for stabilizing manpower, improving the system of planning the work power, and its effective utilization.

Great attention is devoted to the question of work compensation. Working for its competent and just solution is yet another bright manifestation of the concern shown for constantly improving the well-being of the agricultural workers. The salaries of the leaders, specialists and mechanizers in the branch farms, production units, farms, brigades, and other agrarian production entities will be 30-40 percent higher than the salaries for those in corresponding posts in the management of the agrarian-industrial complexes. A one-time bonus of 1 year's gross salary, the right of residence as well as an apartment will be given to cadres who are sent to the lower production units, under the condition that they work there for no less than 5 years. Workers engaged in plant-growing and animal breeding will be given an additional incentive in kind or in money, consisting of up to 30 percent of the over-plan production achieved by the various working collectives.

The decree envisages the payment of 20 leva per month to youth serving in the army, who will later work in agriculture, as well as an increase in the stipends offered in the higher agricultural and technical schools. There is no doubt that these stimuli will contribute to the accelerated and consistent improvement of the standard of living of the agricultural workers, and will be a solid precondition for solving the tasks which have been set.

It is urgently necessary to review the every day social problems of the agricultural workers, to pay special attention to the hygiene, urbanization, water supply and electrification of the village's backyards and farms, and to improve the work protection and medical service offered in the villages. Important tasks have been set for the mass media in everything related to reporting the topical problems and achievements in agriculture. The same applies to the Bulgarian artists, in everything related to creating significant literary and artistic works about the Bulgarian village, the people's life and work.

The participation of youth in agriculture is the other basic task mentioned by the decree. Today almost 50,000 young people up to the age of 28 are living and working in the villages. Almost 210,000 of them are directly participating in agricultural production. More than half of the country's mechanizers are young people. This is a huge reserve, which is to be fully and effectively utilized. It is necessary to make the decree known to all young people who carry in their hearts love for the earth and who recognize completely the tasks' importance. The decree presents favorable prospects for the youth--much material and moral stimuli which are to be utilized. The Komsomol leadership must develop broad political and organizational activity for clarifying the new and even greater opportunities for the young people's creative self-assertion.

There is no doubt that implementation of the decree will be a new contribution to implementing a change in developing agriculture and in implementing the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress and the BCP national conference. Now the main task is to fully mobilize manpower and create conditions for a high organization of labor. The agricultural workers deserve special care and attention because they have always worthily implemented the party and government's instructions, and have proved their virtues.

The united efforts of the communists, the cooperated agrarians, members of the Komsomol and all workers of the national agrarian-industrial complex will contribute to stabilizing the work force in agriculture, strengthening its lower production units with managing and executive cadres, and expanding the participation of youth in agriculture, which will contribute to an even greater upsurge in the development of agriculture.

VECHERNI NOVINI SCORES CHINESE-CHILEAN RELATIONS

AU101926Y Sofia BTA in English 1838 GMT 10 Oct 78 AU

["The Flirt"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 10 Oct, BTA--Under this headline the VECHERNI NOVINI carries the following commentary by Mr George Konstantinov.

It is the question of the deepening flirt of the Peking Maoists and the Chilean military fascist junta. Precisely of a deepening speaks the report that the ringleader of the junta, Pinochet is expected to visit China soon. This was what Foreign Minister Cubillos, who this week is to leave for Peking, told journalists. [Words indistinct] his visit will be of an important political and economic character." The main thing, of course, will be the preparations for Pinochet's visit. Besides this the minister will convey a message from Pinochet to Hua Kuo-feng with the invitation he in his turn to pay an official visit to Chile.

The economic part of the mission of Cubillos will cover questions on which there exists a basis both of principle and concrete fact. Through a strong activation of their trade with the junta and the (?granting) of loans, the Maoists have on many occasions so far helped it to consolidate its position, especially in the international isolation in which it is placed. According to the latest reports, the biggest trade deal has been concluded between China and Chile. Peking (?will) buy 90,000 tons of Chilean copper to the tune of 132 million dollars. A Chinese trade delegation is expected to arrive very soon in Santiago for negotiations on the purchase of other raw materials. In these circumstances, the Chilean foreign minister will look with his Peking partners only into some more general questions of economic and trade relations. It is not difficult at all as early as now to say that the Cubillos mission will end successfully.

There is nothing strange in this, though. The military junta in Chile has found in the Peking leadership a loyal ally and this literally from the first day of the coup. The presidential palace "La Moneda" was still in smoke when the Chinese ambassador in Santiago went to convey "his respects to the foreign minister of the junta; many are the [word indistinct] which show the broad economic, political and oth[illegible] links between the Maoists and the junta. Peking has so far (?granted) it loans of 20 million dollars, it supplies it with arms and plays the role of its advocate in the international forums. Its position is an unprecedented challenge to the entire world democratic public who most sharply condemns the regime that has turned the country into a prison. The provocation, by the way, is amost logical consequence of the greater state chauvinism and hegemonism of the Peking leaders. They and the Pinochet's junta are united by rabid anti-Sovietism, by hatred for the process of detente in the world. It is namely under this sign that will pass of both the present and the future visits between Peking and Santiago. Maoists and fascists (?walk) hand in hand: So it is, those who resemble each other, feel attraction for each other;

PEKING CORRESPONDENT ON INTERNAL PRC DISSATISFACTION

AU1013l7Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Oct 78 p 7 AU

[Article specially written for RABOTNICHESKO DELO by Ivan Gaytandzhiev, BTA correspondent in Peking: "Protest of the Oppressed--Wall Posters in Peking"]

[Text] A few weeks ago great numbers of wall posters spread throughout the Chinese capital, reaching such an extent that we can justifiably talk about a real campaign. As regards the expansion of the campaign, it greatly reminded us of the wave of wall posters in April 1978, when wall posters were literally invading Peking.

The present campaign severely criticizes the Peking party and revolutionary committee, its political department and the Peking city administration of the public security organs. It is significant that the authors of wall posters have more and more frequently addressed their criticism against individual military organizations and their leaders.

Wall posters appear almost daily, and despite bad weather conditions the citizens of Peking stop to read them with great interest, some of them even copying many of them. Some of the wall posters remain for several days, while others are destroyed within a few hours by special troops of the public security organs.

It is characteristic that most of the wall posters are distributed along one of the city's main streets, (Van Fu Tsin), where the headquarters of the Peking party and revolutionary committee and the editorial boards of several Peking newspapers, including the People's Daily--the organ of the CCP--are situated.

One wall poster, which appeared next to the building housing the Peking party and revolutionary committee headquarters, is very characteristic It was signed by (Liu Chia-sheng), a former cadre worker of the 7th regiment attached to the air force of the large Lanchou military region.

Because of controversies with the commanders of the regiment, in 1968 he was sent to a labor reeducation camp for 10 months. In 1970 he was sent to prison. So far, (Liu Chia-sheng) has been in prison nine times, once even with his wife and 4 year-old child. Later on his wife was forced to divorce him and his mother was driven to death.

In his wall poster the author describes in detail the tortures to which he was subjected in prison, including attempts made to starve him to death. Several times he succeeded in escaping; once he was pursued by 300 armed soldiers and 30 jeeps.

The persecution of (Liu Chia-sheng) did not stop even after the elimination of the "gang of four." In march 1978 Wei Chih-min, the deputy political commissar of the Lanchou Military Region Air Force Political Department, and two other high-ranking officials signed an order for his expulsion from the regiment. In December 1977 (Liu Chia-sheng) wrote several letters to the CCP Central Committee Organizational Department, to the Main Political Administration of the Air Force, as well as to Hua Kuo-feng personally.

On 26 June 1978 representatives of the Air Force Political Department removed Liu by force from the CCP Central Committee Reception Office to the Air Force Reception Office. His problem was not resolved and on 16 June 1978 he was again sent to prison. This was preceeded by an order issued by the Air Force Political Administration on 5 July 1978 stating that (Liu Chia-sheng's) request for rehabilitation had been rejected since it was unjustified.

The author of the wall poster accuses the air force command (without specifying whether he means the former one or the present one), of arbitrarily establishing courts of justice and prisons and of having assassinated several people in order to intimidate the revolutionary cadres.

An analysis of the domestic political situation in China shows that despite the assertions that order and unity have been achieved in the country, the so-called "order" and "unity" in question are not yet evident. It is difficult to conclude from this that unity exists within the central party, state and military leadership itself. The fact high-ranking Chinese functionaries have actively begun to call for "order, unity, cohesion and stability" within the country confirms this conclusion.

The majority of recent wall posters no longer carry critical remarks and accusations against high-ranking political figures, as was the case in April 1978 but mainly express complaints and dissatisfaction with the hard living conditions. Undoubtedly, this fact speaks of "the experience" of past campaigns--people do not write about everything they know of and about everything they do not approve of.

CUBAN AGRICULTURAL MINISTER FRANCIA ARRIVES 7 OCTOBER

AU0720020Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 7 Oct 78 AU

[Text] At the invitation of Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of agriculture and food industry, Cuban Minister of Agriculture Rafael Mestre Francia arrived in Bulgaria today.

Immediately after his arrival, talks between a Bulgarian delegation led by Minister Vasil Tsanov, first deputy minister of agriculture and food industry, and a Cuban delegation led by Minister Rafael Mestre Francia, began in Sofia. The two sides exchanged views on the possibilities for further developing the favorable bilateral relations in the sphere of agriculture. Cuban Ambassador to Bulgaria Jose Manuel Bravo Alvarez also attended the talks.

The Cuban delegation will visit some agricultural projects in the country and familiarize itself with the achievements of the Bulgarian agriculture.

CPCZ DAILY CITES BTA REJECTING INVOLVEMENT IN EMIGRANTS' DEATH

AU101402Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Oct 78 p 7 AU

[CTK Sofia dispatch: "Rejection of Slanders and Fabrications; Statement by Bulgarian BTA Agency"]

[Text] Sofia, CTK--The Bulgarian press agency has been authorized to most emphatically reject the unfounded slanders and fabrications of the British press on the alleged involvement of Bulgarian bodies in the death of two Bulgarian emigrants. In its statement Wednesday, BTA evaluates as malicious propaganda against Bulgaria the fantastic stories that emigrant Georgi Markov had been murdered by a poisoned umbrella point wielded by "communist agents" and that allegedly the Bulgarian organs are involved in his death. The stories, a la James Bond, were incited anew on 2 October by the death of another emigrant, Vladimir Simeonov. The Bulgarian people's republic's opinion on terrorism is well known; the absurd suspicions and yet more absurd accusations of Bulgarian organs being in any way involved in these deplorable instances are in profound contradiction to the principles and character of the republic's society. Bulgaria's attitude toward emigrants is also known: They deserted Bulgarian society on their own, and nobody in Bulgaria concerns himself with them.

Georgi Markov did not mean any political danger for the Bulgarian People's Republic, and that is why not even the most normal counter propaganda steps had been undertaken against him, to say nothing of terrorist actions which are the fabrication of the Western journalists' phantasy in the hunt for sensations--or they could have become the victims of speculative misinformation. BTA recalls the spite, discord and disintegration in the circles of emigrants and the protection, support and instructions they are receiving from certain secret services in the West. BTA has been authorized to declare that the qualified Bulgarian bodies are willing, in the interests of ascertaining the truth, to grant full support to the British bodies in a joint investigation, analysis and evaluation. The Bulgarian and British bodies cooperated in this way in 1975 in clarifying the causes of assassinations in emigrant circles in Vienna. At that time, the unfounded accusations leveled against the Bulgarian People's Republic that had cropped up were also rejected on the basis of no proof.

POLICE BREAK UP POLISH-CSSR DISSIDENTS' BORDER MEETING

AU101436Y Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 7 Oct 78 p 4 AU

[Text] Prague (AZ)--The third meeting of Polish and Czechoslovak regime critics at the border between the two countries went wrong: Police from Poland and the CSSR, equipped with walkie-talkies, were waiting for the arrival of the dissidents at a vacation resort in the Riesengebirge area and arrested some of them. Others succeeded in mingling with the tourists and escaped. On the Polish side three members of the "Self-Defense Committee, including historian Adm Michnik, were taken away by police. Czechoslovak police arrested Jaroslaw Sabata, spokesman of the Charter 77 movement, as well as former editor Tomas Petrina and psychologist Jiri Nemec. On this occasion a brawl ensued between policemen and the Charter spokesman, who had intervened when police began beating up one of his fellow Charter supporters. Sabata himself was beaten until he bled and was then escorted to Hradec Kralove. The Charter spokesman will reportedly be charged with resisting public authority. In the event of his being found guilty, he would also have to to serve the suspended prison term to which he was sentenced at his last trial. In the past, Polish and Czechoslovak dissidents twice succeeded in holding meetings at their countries' border. At their first meeting, the 10th anniversary of the CSSR invasion was commemorated. At the second meeting, a resolution was adopted which referred to critical movements in many parts of the Soviet Union.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PEOPLE'S ARMY DAY ACTIVITIES

Dzur Lays Wreath

LD071344Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 6 Oct 78 LD

[Summary] A remembrance ceremony was held at the central burial ground of the Soviet Army at the Olsany Cemetery in Prague today to mark Czechoslovak People's Army Day. Wreaths were placed from the Czechoslovak National Front Central Committee, the Czech National Front Central Committee and the Prague City National Front Committee. Those present included Eugen Turzo, head of a department at the CPCZ Central Committee, Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak National Front Central Committee and other representatives.

A wreath of the Czechoslovak People's Army, the federal and Czech interior ministries and the People's Militia was placed by Army Gen Martin Dzur, minister of national defense, Czech Interior Minister Josef Jung, the representative of the chief of staff of the People's Militia, Jaroslav Patka, and other representatives of our armed forces. A wreath from members of the Soviet Army was placed by the senior representative of the supreme commander of the joint armed forces of the Warsaw Pact countries in the Czechoslovak People's Army, Col Gen Dimitriy Litovtsev, the commander of the central group of Soviet forces in Czechoslovakia, Col Gen Dmitriy Sukhorukov, and other representatives of the Soviet Army.

Husak Receives Delegation

LD071512Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 6 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, today received at Prague Castle on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the Carpathian-Dukla operation and the Czechoslovak People's Army Day, a delegation of members of our People's Army, led by Army Gen Martin Dzur, minister of national defense. The meeting was attended by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal and other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium: Karel Hoffmann, Vaclav Hula, Alois Indra; Milos Jakes, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; secretaries of the party Central Committee: Mikulas Beno, Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Josef Havlin; and Marie Kabrnelova, member of the party Central Committee Secretariat.

Minister of National Defense Martin Dzur stated in his speech that the celebrations this year to mark Czechoslovak People's Army Day are taking place against the background of a successful series of results achieved over the 30 years of our society's path toward socialism, and in which the results achieved by members of our People's Army in insuring the defense of the republic and the peaceful life of our people have an honorable part. He stressed that the Czechoslovak People's Army pays great attention to a constant deepening of the internationalist alliance and cooperation with the glorious Soviet Army and other armies of Warsaw Pact member-states, as an important weapon against the militarist policy of world imperialism, above all against that of the NATO countries.

Comrade Dzur reported that members of the Czechoslovak People's Army have fulfilled the demanding tasks, which presented themselves for the current training year for our People's Army, and which sprang from the resolutions of the 15th CPCZ Congress. The results achieved are based on a strengthening of the moral and political (?attitude) of members of the army. They are an expression of its loyalty to the socialist system and profound trust in the CPCZ's policy, which they actively support through their selfless and effective work.

At the end of his speech, Comrade Martin Dzur thanked the CPCZ, its Central Committee, and personally Gustav Husak, general secretary of the party Central Committee and president of the republic, as well as the federal government, for the all-round concern, attention and support given to the Czechoslovak People's Army. At the same time, he expressed the assurance that the Czechoslovak People's Army, under the leadership of the CPCZ and its Central Committee, and in firm unity with the working people of our homeland, is ready to consistently fulfill all further tasks.

In his speech, Comrade Gustav Husak, on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the federal government, and on his own behalf, sincerely congratulated the representatives of the army present and, through their intermediary, all members of the Czechoslovak People's Army on their day. He stressed that it is a day which stems from the deep revolutionary tradition ensuing from the national-liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people, from the traditions of Czechoslovak units in the USSR and the joint struggle with the Soviet people and its glorious army against fascism. On this basis, our national freedom and state independence have been restored, and our society has been changed to just, socialist foundations.

We pursue these traditions today, too. Our army, Comrade Husak continued, can celebrate its holiday this year in the awareness that much good work has been done. We value the work of commanders, political workers, party and youth organizations in the army, and members of the armed forces, which they have carried out to strengthen the political and combat readiness of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

The 15th CPCZ Congress has set exacting tasks for the development of our entire socialist society. This applies also to the strengthening of the state's defense capability, and the strengthening of the alliance with the USSR and other Warsaw Pact countries. We can say that these exacting tasks are being successfully fulfilled as a whole in all fields. Millions of our working people thus express their trust and support for the CPCZ policy and for our socialist state.

Comrade Husak continued by saying that in the army too, as in all spheres of life in our society, we must raise demands on the quality of work. There is always something to be improved throughout our society, in all spheres, and therefore in the army too. The point is that the Czechoslovak People's Army and all its members should constantly raise their combat readiness and master even better and more skilfully the modern weapons and combat equipment which our society gives them. Leadership and organizational abilities of the command corps must constantly be perfected. We want our armed forces to be up to the standards of the time and present day tasks in all respects.

Comrade Husak went on: Our army, through which a large proportion of the young generation passes, has a very responsible task in educating young people into being conscious citizens of a socialist state.

Comrade Husak then spoke about the great endeavor of the countries of the socialist community, linked through the Warsaw Pact, including Czechoslovakia, to secure peace, to peacefully settle international problems and to further ease international tension. This is the main purpose of the foreign policy of Czechoslovakia, the USSR and other friendly socialist countries.

However, on our planet there are forces which would like to solve problems in a different manner.

That is why we must take care to secure the defense of our freedom, the peaceful life of our people, and see to it that our army has everything it needs for the fulfillment of its tasks.

Comrade Husak then stressed that our freedom, the further peaceful development of our socialist homeland, would be unthinkable without the alliance, friendship, cooperation and combat solidarity with the USSR and fraternal countries. That is why education in socialist patriotism and proletarian socialist internationalism must be closely linked in our army. This, too, is the legacy of Dukla.

In conclusion, Comrade Husak thanked units and members of the Czechoslovak People's Army for their conscientious and selfless work in combat and political training, and for the help given to our national economy. He wished them much strength and success in their responsible work in the defense of our homeland, the revolutionary achievements of our people and of socialism.

Afterwards, Comrade Husak and the other party and state representatives had a cordial and friendly meeting with the members of the delegation of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

Dzur Gives Reception

LD071200Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0600 GMT 7 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Army Gen Martin Dzur, minister of national defense, gave a reception in Cernin Palace in Prague yesterday to mark the 34th anniversary of the Carpathian-Dukla operation and Czechoslovak People's Army Day. It was attended by Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier, Milos Jakes, candidate member of the CPCZ Presidium and secretary of the party's Central Committee, and by secretaries of the party Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Jan Fojtik and Josef Havlin. Also present were deputy premiers and ministers of the federal government, representatives of the Federal Assembly and of the Czech National Council, leading personalities of the Czechoslovak National Front and of further party, state and social organs and organizations and of the Czechoslovak Armed Forces.

Also among the guests were Col Gen Dmitriy Ivanovich Litovtsev, senior representative of the commander in chief of the joint armed forces of the Warsaw Pact nations attached to the Czechoslovak People's Army; Col Gen Dmitriy Semenovich Sukhorukov, commanding officer of the central group of Soviet forces in Czechoslovakia, and other representatives of the Soviet Army. The celebration to mark Czechoslovak People's Army Day was also attended by members of the Prague diplomatic corps. The reception in Cernin Palace passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Defense Minister's Order

AU101945Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Oct 78 p 2 AU

[Text] CSSR minister of national defense issued an order on the Czechoslovak People's Army Day, which stated among other things:

In the battle at the side of the Soviet Army against German fascism, the new Czechoslovak People's Army was born, and under the communist party's leadership and with the selfless help of the Soviet Union during years of socialist construction it was formed into a modern army, prepared at any time to fulfill its patriotic and international duty. The firm friendship and close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are today, as they were in the past, a firm certainty, support and protection of the sovereignty, security and peaceful life of our socialist fatherland.

The members of the Czechoslovak People's Army are aware of this reality and are lastingly consolidating their fraternal contacts with the Soviet Army and the armies of the other Warsaw Pact states. They are assiduously mastering, with patriotic enthusiasm, the latest knowledge of military science, the modern weapons and combat technology. They are enhancing their consciousness and all-round preparedness for the defense of the peaceful work of the people of our socialist fatherland, of the common interests of the socialist countries, and of peace in the world.

HUSAK RECEIVES NEW COLOMBIAN, TUNISIAN AMBASSADORS

LD091456Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 9 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the republic, received in Prague castle today in an inaugural audience Guillermo Eastman Mejia, ambassador of the Republic of Colombia. During the audience it was stated that there exist possibilities for the further development of Czechoslovak-Colombian relations on the basis of principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems.

Rida Klibi, the ambassador of the Republic of Tunisia, also presented his credentials today to the president of the republic. In the conversation, traditionally good relations between both countries were pointed out, both in the sphere of the economy, science and technology and culture, which are creating preconditions for the further all round development of mutually beneficial cooperation.

The receptions were attended by Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, and Frantisek Salda, the head of the office of the president of the republic.

KAREL HOFFMANN, SRV'S HOANG QUOC HOLD TALKS 5 OCT

LD061824Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0100 GMT 6 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpt] Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, received Hoang Quoc, member of the Vietnamese Community Party Central Committee and chairman of the Central Committee Presidium of the Vietnamese Patriotic Front in Prague yesterday. In a friendly discussion they dealt with the activities of the WFTU and briefed each other on the tasks of the trade unions in the two fraternal countries, as well as future cooperation.

SRV Delegation in Bratislava

LD092344Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 9 Oct 78 LD

[Text] A delegation of the Central Committee of the Fatherland Front of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam arrived in Bratislava today. It is led by Hoang Quoc Viet, member of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party and of the Fatherland Front Central Committee. The members of the delegation were received by Jan Janik, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee. In a cordial and comradely discussion he briefed his guests on the history of Slovakia and its development within a socialist Czechoslovakia. They also discussed cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and on tasks in the fight for peace.

LUCAN, SRV'S TRAN QUANG HUY HOLD TALKS IN PRAGUE

LD092355Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2250 GMT 9 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Talks between Czechoslovak and Vietnamese representatives ended at Kolodeje Castle today. The Czechoslovak delegation was led by Matej Lucan, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and deputy premier, and the Vietnamese delegation was headed by Tran Quang Huy, member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee and minister in charge of cultural and educational work at the premier's office. The two representatives briefed each other on the situation in their countries, especially in the sphere of education, schooling and culture, about the implementation of the tasks mapped out by the 15th CPCZ Congress and the fourth congress of the Vietnamese Communist Party. They also reviewed at length the results of past cooperation between the two countries in these spheres. They further assessed a wider range of international political issues. During the negotiations, which were concluded by the signing of a joint protocol, Comrade Lucan assured the Vietnamese comrades that Czechoslovakia would continue to give every support to the Vietnamese Socialist Republic in the country's socialist construction.

CPCZ DELEGATION LEAVES HANOI FOR HO CHI MINH CITY

LD092315Y Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 9 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The delegation of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPCZ headed by Miroslav Capka, chairman, left Hanoi to spend several days in Ho Chi Minh City. Earlier, members of the delegation had talks with representatives of leading Hanoi party cadres and exchanged experiences with representatives of the Central Control Commission of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

POLEDNIK RECEIVES GDR ANTIFASCIST FIGHTERS DELEGATION

LD102240Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 10 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Jindrich Polednik, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, today received a delegation of the central leadership of the GDR committee of antifascist resistance fighters, led by Chairman Otto Funke, member of the SED Central Committee. The delegation is in Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Federal Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Union of Antifascist fighters. The meeting took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

DEFENSE MINISTER RECEIVES ARMY SPORTSMEN

AU061022Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Oct 78 p 8 AU

[CTK report: "Minister M. Dzur Receives Army Sportsmen; Festive Gathering"]

[Summary] On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of Army Topflight Sport, CSSR Defense Minister Army Gen Martin Dzur received on 3 October representatives of Army Topflight Sport, leading army sportsmen and their trainers. The reception was attended by Col Gen Dimitriy Litovtsev, senior representative of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact armed forces attached to the Czechoslovak People's Army. In his speech, Dzur recalled the fighting at Dukla Pass, which has become the symbol of CSSR-Soviet friendship and alliance, assessed the political significance of the army's sports successes, expressed thanks to the command of the Czechoslovak People's Army for the successes achieved, and wished the sportsmen further successes, particularly at the 1980 Moscow Olympic games.

BILAK PRESENTS AWARD TO DEPUTY MINISTER

LD091548Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 9 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, presented the Order of the Republic in Prague today to Frantisek Krajcir, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and first deputy minister of foreign affairs. This high state decoration had been conferred on Krajcir by President of the Republic Gustav Husak in recognition of his life-long work for the party and socialist society. Comrade Vasil Bilak paid high tribute to the years-long, selfless activity by which Frantisek Krajcir contributed to the victory of the CPCZ policy, and successes in building socialism in our homeland. The ceremonial act was attended by Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, and other representatives.

COLOTKA ATTENDS BRATISLAVA MUSIC FESTIVAL

LD090918Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0600 GMT 9 Oct 78 LD

[Text] To mark the 70th birthday of Eugen Suchon, national artist, last night, the Slovak National Theater, within the framework of the Bratislava Music Festival, gave the first performance of a new production of the composer's opera Krutnava. The performance was attended by Peter Colotka, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and Slovak prime minister, and other representatives of political and cultural life. The audience also gave a warm welcome to the composer himself, who also attended the first night of his newly staged opera.

RUDE PRAVO CRITICIZES WESTERN ARMS SALES TO NEW NATIONS

AU101520Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Oct 78 p 6 AU

[Jaroslav Mazal article: "Confusing Notions"]

[Text] The imperialist circles have been deliberately instigating feverish armament in the developing countries, which--with a few exceptions--do not produce large quantities of arms.

Even though, by far, not all young national states let themselves be dragged into feverishly arming, this trend in those areas has nevertheless reached considerably disquieting proportions. How do the imperialist circles justify their exports of arms and military materiel to the African states, for example?

They assert that the United States and its allies are taking upon themselves the "obligation" to strengthen the security and defense capability of young African states, so that they are ready to militarily oppose their neighbors receiving arms from the USSR and other socialist countries. This thesis, whose purpose is to foment differences and enmity between African countries, and at the same time to besmear the socialist foreign policy, is neither new or original in Western propaganda. The bourgeois information media, as well as the tirades of the Peking slanderers, have tried many times to compare the USSR's aid to the national liberation movements, progressive regimes and to nations defending themselves against imperialist blackmail or direct military aggression with the "arms business" conducted by the Western monopolies.

Facts that do not fit into an anti-Soviet scenario are passed by in coy silence--for example, the fact that the socialist countries support only legal governments or national liberation movements expressing the interests of the people of this or that country or area. Arms deliveries from the socialist countries have never served to foment wars, they are not contingent on any political demands, their sole objective is to strengthen the defense capability of the victims of imperialist aggression.

To assert--as Western propaganda and Peking do--that there is an alleged discrepancy between the military aid to young independent states and the Leninist policy of peaceful coexistence is to deliberately confuse notions. The socialist countries have been and will continue to strive for reducing international tension, for the liquidation of potential threats of war throughout the world, and for universal and absolute disarmament. The USSR and its closest allies would rather be developing cooperation with young national states in economy, culture and in the sphere of health. However, as long as the danger of imperialism's direct military actions are not completely removed we have neither the moral nor political right to leave our friends at the mercy of fate. Should these countries ask us for help, we cannot deny it to them.

COMMITTEE OF SOLIDARITY CONDEMNS SOUTH AFRICAN RACISM

LD1018447 Prague CTK in English 1545 GMT 10 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 10 Oct, CETEKA--The Czechoslovak people fully condemn the undignified and inhuman policy of racial discrimination, police terror, tortures and massacres pursued by the Pretoria regime, the committee of solidarity said in a statement today. On the occasion of tomorrow's day of solidarity with South African political prisoners, the committee is turning to all peace-loving forces of the world with a demand to step up their expression of solidarity with the struggle of the oppressed and exploited people of South Africa and support its justified demand for freedom, justice and human dignity for all, regardless of the colour of complexion.

The Czechoslovak solidarity committee epxresses the conviction that the death of many South African martyrs and the (?goals) for which they fought will make all governments and the entire progressive world public intensify their efforts at implementing the (?U.N.) resolutions against apartheid and consistently boycott South Africa in the political and economic spheres in the interest of eliminating racial discrimination and the most flagrant violation of the basic freedoms and rights of man.

IMPORTANCE OF COLLECTIVE LEADERSHIP EMPHASIZED

AU051733Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 4 Oct 78 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "The Inviolable Principle of Leadership"]

[Excerpts] Implementation of the collectiveness of leadership brings with it an open, thorough and matter-of-fact discussion, solution and implementation of political tasks and objectives of intraparty life, a comprehensive and as complete as possible consideration of the working people's skills and experience and the unity of deeds undertaken by members of management bodies and by all communists.

Our party utilizes and implements, from the top down, vertically as well as horizontally, many forms of work which concretize implementation of the principle of collective leadership. These provide party members with adequate scope to realize their rights and to collectively determine, elaborate and fulfill our development tasks and the rate of advance. No one has the right to dictate or to impose his views and opinions on party members. We arrive at a common platform of procedure by debating issues in a broad democratic discussion based on the theoretical postulates of Marxism-Leninism.

The principle of collective leadership is being implemented in yet another manner. Political-Economic and Economic-Technical conferences and aktivs on partial issues are convened which are often attended by nonparty technical-economic workers, leaders of brigades of socialist labor, of comprehensive rationalization brigades, by innovators and improvers, and by the best workers from plants and enterprises. One searches--with broad participation of party members and all working people--for the best solution to questions and problems facing factory collectives. The collectiveness of leadership is not exhausted by participation of a greater number of people. It is particularly weakened when the person in charge of a discussion intransigently asserts his own views and standpoints.

We cannot be satisfied with the fact that qualitative implementation of the collectiveness of leadership is inadequate in a number of basic organizations. We must do still more to strengthen the leading functionaries' and workers' personal responsibility, authority and position. In this respect, V.I. Lenin held an uncompromising view. We cannot consult all the time and on everything. Leading officials cannot hide behind the organ's authority, particularly when he has to act quickly and decisively.

We see a fundamental difference between strengthening the cadres' authority and the cult of personality.

Implementation of the principle of collective leadership, its consistent observance connected with the principle of personal responsibility for partial tasks, protects the party against unilateral decisions and actions, against subjectivism and voluntarism. It is the most important and irreplaceable condition of party unity and cohesion, of correct educating cadres, of developing criticism and self-criticism and of the communists' high activity. Therefore, it is the party leadership's inviolable principle. In this respect, we must always bear in mind that collective leadership creates the best conditions for consistently elaborating scientific party policy and for its successful implementation in life.

These tasks and concrete objectives were urgently emphasized and stressed at the 11th CPSZ Central Committee session and the March session of the Slovak CPSL Central Committee. We must abide by them.

REPORTAGE ON LIBERIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Arrives in Berlin

LD091352Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1340 GMT 9 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Liberian Foreign Minister Charles Cecil Dennis, Junior arrived today at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport on a 4-day official visit to the GDR. He comes at the invitation of his GDR counterpart Oskar Fischer.

Lays Wreath, Meets Fischer

LD101736Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 10 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Talks between Liberian Foreign Minister Charles Cecil Dennis, Junior and GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer began this afternoon. Earlier today, the distinguished guest visited the West Berlin state frontier at the Brandenburg Gate in the GDR capital and paid tribute to the victims of fascism and militarism at the Unter den Linden Memorial.

Discussion With Stoph

LD102134Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1839 GMT 10 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Willi Stoph, Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, on Tuesday received the Liberian Foreign Minister C. Cecil Dennis, Junior. Also present at the discussion was GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer.

Willi Stoph praised the Liberian foreign minister's first visit to the GDR as an important contribution toward developing bilateral relations. He briefed the guest on the GDR's stable and dynamic development and stressed that this also gave rise to good opportunities for fruitful and mutually advantageous development of bilateral trade relations.

Charles Cecil Dennis, Junior expressed his satisfaction at the course of the visit so far and his thanks for his cordial reception. He briefed the GDR premier on his country's political and economic development.

The two sides established that the two states held concurring views on many issues of international politics. This provided good prerequisites for the further development of bilateral relations, particularly in the economic field. The discussion took place in a friendly and frank atmosphere. Representing the Republic of Liberia, were Ambassador Joseph Graham as well as Thohoe Kparghai, deputy minister for European affairs.

Fischer Hosts Dinner

LD102144Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1911 GMT 10 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer gave a dinner on Tuesday evening in Berlin's Unter den Linden Palace in honor of the Liberian Foreign Minister Charles Cecil Dennis, Junior. Also invited were Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo; Dr Manfred Gerlach, deputy State Council chairman; Rudolph Schulze, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Maj Gen Karl-Heinz Drews, city commandant of Berlin.

"We are united by common interests in the struggle for peace, detente and disarmament: We stand side by side against imperialism, colonialism, racism and apartheid, as well as neocolonialist exploitation," stated Oskar Fischer in a toast. During the almost 30 years of its existence, the GDR has "had to fend off continual attacks from those who have forever lost their power and exploitation on our territory. Furthermore, these are the same forces which, today, are getting richer--even if under cover -as a result of neocolonialist plundering at the expense of the African peoples.

"In the same way, peace and detente do not fit into the picture as far as these forces are concerned. They stir up conflicts, prevent their peaceful settlement or try to bring about 'solutions' which solely serve their own interests. There is no reasonable alternative, however, to peaceful coexistence between peoples. It fills us with satisfaction to hear from you that Liberia shares this view."

Foreign Minister Fischer stated that the general debate of the 33d UN general assembly showed "how much ground the realization had gained that political detente can have no meaning without an end to the arms race, arms limitation and disarmament. Words must now be followed by deeds. The GDR is prepared to do this."

Oskar Fischer praised the historic changes which Africa has experienced, particularly during the past 10 years. He condemned the imperialist states' support of the South African racist regime and gave his assurance: "The GDR stands in firm solidarity by the side of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa and their recognized liberation movements, the Patriotic Front, the South West African Peoples' Organization (SWAPO) and the African National Congress."

Minister Dennis said in his toast that the GDR had "today become an industrially developed and powerful state which secures the well-being of all its people and makes an important contribution toward preserving peace and international security."

To strive for human progress remains one of the main goals of its government, continued Dennis. It pursued a foreign policy "which reaches out a hand of friendship to all nations and all peoples regardless of their ideological, political or economic views.

"Proceeding from the firm conviction that mankind is one and from the realization that peaceful coexistence has become a necessity in our world, which is characterized by mutual independence, Liberia has expanded the sphere of its relations with other countries of the world on the basis of the principles of mutual respect, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and noninterference in the internal affairs of other states."

Minister Dennis objected to the racist minority regimes in southern Africa: "We in Liberia have pledged ourselves to the complete elimination of all remnants of colonialism, racism, apartheid and foreign domination. And we have rejected the excuses, machinations and plans of the immoral and devious racist regimes in South Africa and Rhodesia, whose sole aim is to perpetuate the hated system of domination and subjugation under the disguise of so-called "internal solutions."

The implementation of the legitimate efforts of the supressed peoples in southern Africa requires continued support on the part of the entire international community. In this respect, it gives me pleasure to see that your government is one of those which support the sacred cause of liberation in a consistent, moral, political, diplomatic and material manner. At this point we would like to express our deepest esteem and gratitude to your party, your government and your people.

On the eve of the day of solidarity with Africa, when attention will be particularly centered on the distress of political prisoners in southern Africa, it was important to increase the determination to continue persistently the just struggle.

NIER HOLDS TALKS WITH U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL

LD061820Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1431 GMT 6 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Kurt Nier today received Mrs Patricia Derian, U.S. deputy secretary of state. During the meeting they discussed the state and the further development of the relations between the GDR and the United States, as well as topical international questions. Both sides confirmed their readiness, proceeding from the stage already reached, to further develop relations constructively on the basis of the Helsinki Final Act. The meeting, which took place in a businesslike atmosphere, was also attended by David B. Bolen, U.S. ambassador to the GDR.

TISCH RECEIVES ITALIAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION

LD101731Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1613 GMT 10 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--A delegation of the Italian Trade Union Federation (CGIL), led by its Secretary General Luciano Lama, arrived in Berlin today. Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB, received Luciano Lama for a preliminary discussion. The delegation was invited by the FDGB National Executive.

ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH AUSTRIA TO BE EXTENDED

LD081322Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0700 GMT 8 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Bilateral relations between the GDR and the republic of Austria are to be extended, Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, has stated, in an interview with the weekly HORIZONT, the politician underlined regarding his recent visit to Vienna that it was the GDR's intention to more than doubled exports by 1985. As an obvious example for close cooperation, Guenter Mittag mentioned the large-scale order placed with the Austrian industrial enterprise [name indistinct] for the construction of a thick-sheet iron plant in [name indistinct]. The enterprise is thus to be involved in an important investment project of the GDR economy. On its part the GDR is to supply Austria with products from the newly created industrial capacities. Guenter Mittag added that the representatives of Austrian industry had expressed their great satisfaction over the fact that the GDR is developing fruitful cooperation not only with large enterprises but also with medium-sized industrial firms. Furthermore, the high level of development of the economies of the two countries offered a guarantee for increased cooperation in the third markets.

MORE ON SOVIET RED BANNER FLEET AT ROSTOCK

AU101955Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Oct 78 p 2 AU

[ADN dispatch from Rostock: "Naval Visit From the USSR in Rostock"]

[Text] A formation of ships by the USSR Navy has entered Rostock and has moored at the Warnemuende passenger dock on Thursday for an official friendship visit.

The formation is being commanded by Vice Adm Vladimir Sidorov, chief of the Baltic Red Banner Fleet and includes the cruiser Okyabrskaya Revolutsiya and the coastal protection ship Svirepiy and Neukrotimiy. The Soviet sailors as well as the navy ensemble and band were cordially welcomed by the residents of the port city as well as by numerous vacationers.

After the traditional exchange of salutes and the military reception ceremonies, Vice Admiral Sidorov and Vice Adm Nikolay Shablikov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Administration of the Baltic Red Banner Fleet, paid a first visit to Adm Wilhelm Ehm, deputy defense minister and chief of the People's Navy.

CYPRUS' PAPAIOANNOU RECEIVES KARL MARX ORDER

AU102005Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Oct 78 p 1 AU

[Unattributed Berlin dispatch: "Karl Marx Order Awarded"]

[Text] In appreciation of outstanding merits, on behalf of the international communist and workers movement and the friendship between peoples, the chairman of the State Council, at the recommendation of the SED Central Committee Politburo, has awarded the highest GDR decoration, the Karl Marx Order, to Ezekias Papaioannou, general secretary of the Restorative Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL).

GDR AID TO AFRICAN PEOPLES' STRUGGLE CITED

LD100910Y Moscow TASS in English 0858 GMT 10 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Berlin, 10 Oct, TASS--The GDR news agency ADN reports: The working people in the German Democratic Republic in the first eight months of this year raised over 30 million marks in support of the struggle waged by the peoples in southern Africa.

The president of the GDR Solidarity Committee, Kurt Seibt, said this in an interview with ADN on the international day of solidarity with the political prisoners in South Africa (11 October). Altogether the committee this year has sent over one hundred million marks worth of solidarity consignments funded by the population to liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Since the start of the U.N. proclaimed anti-apartheid year, the solidarity movement in the GDR had considerably grown, Mr Seibt said. The GDR's programme for the promotion and coordination of all national activities, adopted by a government commission, was being consistently realised, he said.

Politico-moral support to the struggle for freedom, national independence and social progress in Africa was being complemented by the training in the GDR of hundreds of African students at universities, colleges and technical schools. In the first week of October, for example, 61 SWAPO members arrived in the GDR to take up studies.

Berlin, 10 Oct, TASS--The GDR news agency ADN reports:

The solidarity of the GDR people with the struggle against racism and apartheid was being reflected also by the medical treatment in the GDR of wounded liberation fighters, said the president of the GDR Solidarity Committee. He pointed to the many aid consignments consisting mainly of medicaments, medical instruments, food and clothing, which have been sent to the liberation movement in southern Africa.

Another expression of the friendship and militant solidarity of the citizens of the GDR with the liberation fighters was the opening of a bureau of the patriotic front of Zimbabwe in the GDR capital Berlin earlier this year, Mr Seibt added. He announced that the opening of bureaus in Berlin of the ANC of South Africa and of the SWAPO was at hand.

Arrives, Talks Held

LD071520Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0306 GMT 7 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--A delegation from the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] led by Congress Deputy Alonso Puerta, member of the Central Committee and secretary general of the Madrid branch of the PSOE, visited the GDR Friday and Saturday at the invitation of the SED Central Committee. The delegation also included Manuel Pasto, member of the PSOE International Commission, and Federico Baneiro, secretary for international relations among socialist youth. The delegation had a frank and friendly exchange of views and information with an SED Central Committee delegation led by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, on the policies of the two parties, the developments in their countries and on topical international questions. The representatives of the two parties agreed to establish official relations and issue a final communique.

Joint Communique

LD092359Y East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2110 GMT 7 Oct 78 LD

[Text] At the invitation of the SED Central Committee, a Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] delegation visited the GDR on 6-7 October. It was led by Congress Deputy Alonso Puerta. The Spanish guests had a meeting with an SED Central Committee delegation led by Herman Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, for a friendly exchange of views.

A communique on the visit was published on Monday, from which we read you the following excerpts: Both delegations expressed their satisfaction on the establishment of official relations between the SED and the PSOE. They declared their willingness to develop bilateral cooperation in the interests of peace and friendship between their peoples.

The representatives of both parties declared the firm will to intensify their efforts for strengthening international detente and to continue to support the implementation of the CSCE Final Act as a whole. In this sense they declare their readiness to actively promote the development of relations between the GDR and Spain in the political, economic, scientific-technological and cultural spheres.

Both delegations agree that the arms race represents a serious threat to peace and security of peoples, and they consider the strengthening of actions by the peace-loving and democratic forces for the halting of the arms race and effective steps in the sphere of disarmament and arms limitation as the most important international task of the present time.

In this connection both parties oppose the extension of existing military alliances. The SED and the PSOE support the convening of a world disarmament conference, as a result of which the states should undertake binding commitments. They resolutely oppose the manufacture and proliferation of new weapons of mass destruction, particularly the neutron bomb.

They advocate the earliest possible conclusion of an agreement on a strategic arms limitation agreement and the conclusion of an agreement on the reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe on the basis of undiminished security of the participating states.

The deepening process of detente calls especially for the adherence to the principles of the noninterference in the internal affairs of other states, the respect of people's right to freedom and independence and the strengthening of the efforts towards the development of their everyday mutually advantageous cooperation.

The SED and the PSOE emphasize anew their solidarity with all peoples in Africa, Asia and Latin America fighting for their political and economic independence, for their equal rights in international relations and peace and social progress. It is their view that international detente would gain further in the world if the last remnants of racism and colonialism, which still hamper the progress of the peoples and cause international tensions, be removed as speedily as possible.

The delegations of the SED and PSOE discussed the situation of the international workers' movement and concurred in the view that exchanges of views and cooperation between the different groupings and organizations despite differing ideological positions are of great importance for the consolidation of peace and international security, as well as for the struggle for social progress.

DRESDEN UNIVERSITY CELEBRATES 150TH ANNIVERSARY

Honecker Attends Celebration

LD092150Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1734 GMT 9 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Dresden--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, arrived in Dresden this morning to take part in the celebrations to mark the 150th anniversary of Dresden Technical University, the GDR's largest polytechnical teaching and research establishment. Thousands of university teachers, scientific assistants, workers, employees and students of the university gave Erich Honecker and other members of the party and state leadership a cordial reception.

Immediately after arriving at the university campus, Erich Honecker and the members of the party and state leadership attended the ceremonial unveiling of a plaque recalling the reopening of the then Dresden Technical College in 1946. Rector Prof Dr Liebscher paid tribute to the Soviet authroities' promotion of the educational establishment as part of the Soviet Union's humanistic mission.

During a tour of the Technical University, Erich Honecker put into operation the first training and research reactor in a GDR university. The reactor, called "AKR" for short, and in which uranium 235 is used as nuclear fuel, guarantees a maximum degree of safety with a quadruple protective barrier against fission products. Making the most use of the reactor will be the university's sections where graduate engineers for the energy industry, future graduate physicists and chemists receive their training. The new plant for training in nuclear engineering was set up in just 3 years of development and construction.

Hosts and guests met in the afternoon in the Elbe Town's Palace of Culture for a ceremony to mark the 150th anniversary of the university. The 2,400 participants cordially welcomed Erich Honecker, the other members of the party and state leadership and numerous foreign scientists.

In his ceremonial address, Minister Boehme conveyed, on behalf of the SED Central Committee and GDR Council of Ministers, cordial congratulations to all members of the educational and research institute. He praised the university's great contribution toward the progressive development of the GDR's higher educational system.

The patriotic Order of Merit in Gold was awarded to the Dresden Technical University. Erich Honecker conferred this high state award at the ceremony. This thus pays tribute to the important achievements of this established institute of scientific life in teaching, in numerous fields of basic research and in solving important economic tasks.

The ceremony ended with a declaration of intent by the scientists, students, workers and employees of the Dresden Technical University. It announced their firm solidarity with the party of the working class and determination to do all in their power for the socialist fatherland, for the all-round strengthening of socialism and consolidation of peace in the world. In this respect, they wanted in particular to accelerate scientific-technological progress as well as its economic and social effectiveness.

A reception was given in the evening by Rector Prof Dr Liebscher to conclude the first day's festivities to mark the anniversary. Erich Honecker and the other members of party and state leadership were welcomed with applause. Guests at the reception included scientists from other universities and colleges of the GDR, as well as from those sister institutes of the Dresden teaching and research institute in socialist states. Among the guests were also numerous rectors and heads of institutes from other European and foreign countries.

Honecker Speech

LD092230Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 9 Oct 78 LD

[Toast by Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, at a reception in Dresden on 9 October marking the 150th anniversary of the Dresden Technical University--recorded]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, dear friends and comrades: Permit me to convey to you on the 150th anniversary of your important educational and research establishment the cordial congratulations from our party's Central Committee, the State Council and the GDR Council of Ministers. [applause]

At the same time I would like to express my most cordial thanks to all university teachers, scientific staff, students, workers and employees of the Dresden Technical University for their great efforts for the benefit of our socialist society and the glory of science. [applause]

With your work you continue successfully the best traditions of scientific creativity and research work under the conditions of socialist revolution in the GDR.

The history of the Dresden Technical University is closely linked with the names of many outstanding scientists, such as Schubert, Mollier, Seuner, Goerges, Barkhausen and Cotta, who in their days were pioneers of new ideas and knowledge, to the advance guard of progress. Our people are justly proud of the work by generations of scientists who study nature and society. Their heritage has passed into today's successes of science and technology to the benefit of mankind.

If one brings to mind the development of the Dresden Technical University then one finds that the findings of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engles that science and education are revolutionary forces determining history have been confirmed. They proved that it is important to link the search for scientific knowledge, the striving for truth and the endeavors to base accepted natural laws on practical actions in the closest possible manner with social progress.

In the 150 years of its existence, the Dresden Technical University has had magnificent periods of scientific upsurge as well as dark days. The liberation of our people from fascism by the Soviet Union, the establishment of the workers' and peasants' power in the GDR prepared for the sciences, and thus also for this university, the road enabling them to do justice to their humanistic mission. No doubt the beginning was difficult. After the destructive bombing raids, Dresden was reduced to dust and rubble. With the help of Soviet communists many aktivists of the first hours worked hard so that Dresden Technical University could reopen its doors in (?October) 1946.

In the past 30 years it has become an efficient place of spiritual and scientific life, which proves the fundamental actions of the existence of our people, which is proof of its achievements in socialism, and which enjoys high international esteem. An intelligentsia closely linked with the people has grown up in the GDR, and in this the Technical University has gained important merit.

The research results of your scientists are of great value for economy and state, for the well-being of our country's people. The university pays (?great attention to the study of natural laws) and it helps at the same time in close cooperation with combines and enterprises in solving important economic plans on the road of scientific progress.

It has also made a good name for itself as a reliable and highly regarded partner in socialist scientific cooperation. Proof of this is its participation in the Intercosmos program. Cooperation with the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries is still a task demanding great attention in the future.

With the shaping of socialism, the links between science and social progress have become constantly closer and manifold. One can say that science and technology have never before had in the shaping of the present and the future of our people such an important place as today. With justification, this challenge of our day, contained in the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress, is seen as a constant spur to research and (?science), as a spur to supreme scientific achievements which strengthen our republic effectively.

Dear friends and comrades, the 150th anniversary of the Dresden Technical University comes at the time of the preparations of the 30th anniversary of the GDR. With the implementation of your challenging pledges in honor of this jubilee, university professors, scientific staffs, students, workers and employees are making their contribution towards the realization of the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress for the further shaping of developed socialist society, and for this I wish you much success and all the best in your personal lives. [applause]

FDJ OFFICIAL WELCOMES MILITARY TRAINING FOR YOUTHS

LD102246Y Hamburg DPA in German 2151 GMT 10 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The GDR youth organization FDJ has welcomed the introduction of military instruction for students of the 9th and 10th grade in GDR schools, and announced that it also wants to prepare students in the 8th year for military instruction. Lt Commander Peter Miethe of the department "armed forces" in the FDL Central Council said according to a report by information bureau-West on Tuesday that his organization welcomed the introduction of military instruction, because it gave all boys and girls the opportunity "to make even better use of their constitutional right for the protection of the socialist homeland and peace." The FDJ would participate actively in the holding of military instruction and in its preparation. For students in the 8th year, this will take place in FDJ competitions and in preparatory talks for military instruction.

NAUMANN SPEAKS AT OPENING OF POLITICAL CLASSES

LD101546Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0700 GMT 10 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Konrad Naumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk Executive, has described the further strengthening of socialism as the task upon whose accomplishment everything depends. In his speech at the opening of the year's party political classes in Berlin, he said that without socialism there can be neither peace nor progress, nor can there be effective solidarity with the peoples who are trying to choose a progressive direction. Political-ideological work should continually draw attention to these correlations. He said it is most important to prove that the path to strengthened socialism leads via fulfilled economic plans. Every gram saved, every more efficiently used minute and every additional mark gained can contribute toward this.

At this point Konrad Naumann mentioned several projects planned for the coming year in the capital. For example, 17,000 new apartments and almost 300 classrooms are to be built. Planned building investment in industry amounts to over M350 million.

CHRISTIAN PEACE CONFERENCE OFFICIAL RECEIVED

AU101947Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Oct 78 p 2 AU

[Text] On Thursday Hermann Kalb, GDR deputy state secretary for church affairs, received Lubomir Mirejovski (CSSR) secretary general of the Christian Peace Conference (CFK), and Prof Dr Karl-Heinz Bernhardt, chairman of the CFK regional committee in the GDR. Lubomir Mirejovski presented the "appeal to governments" passed by the delegates to the 5th All-Christian Peace Conference in Prague this June.

The CFK secretary general explained the aims of the conference documents which focus on activating and developing new initiatives on the part of Christians and churches in the commitment to the peoples' worldwide stuggle for the safeguarding of peace, for detente, disarmament and worldwide solidarity. He thanked the great appreciation shown by the GDR government to the CFK's concern.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND COMMENTS ON U.S. NUCLEAR PROGRAM

AU071530Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Oct 78 p 6 AU

[C.D. article: "A Dangerous Decision"]

[Text] Recently the U.S. Senate adopted a dangerous decision: The gigantic sum of $3 billion was appropriated for the development of nuclear weapons under the innocuous heading of a "Research Program of the Department of Energy." What is particularly involved here has been explained in recent statements by NATO General Luns and members of the U.S. committee for military affairs. Whereas Luns once more appealed to Washington to "defer" no longer the decision on the manufacturing of neutron weapons, voices from the military committee were heard quite openly demanding that manufacturing should be started immediately and that the new weapons of mass destruction should be stationed in NATO countries bordering Warsaw Pact states.

It is obvious what this decision means. It is precisely known in Washington that the construction of the neutron bomb would further escalate the arms race. The Soviet Union has stated repeatedly that it cannot remain indifferent in the face of such intentions. Everyone also knows that the Soviet Union, although possessing all the required potentials at the same time has submitted a proposal for agreeing on the mutual renunciation of the development and production of neutron weapons. This initiative has elicited emphatic support among peace-loving people throughout the world, including all the citizens of our country.

By its decision, the U.S. Senate has brushed aside the declared will of many millions of people. As is well known, the World Peace Council had transmitted to the UN special session on disarmament an appeal for halting the arms race and for banning the production of new types of means of mass destruction that bore the signatures of 700 million people. It is significant that this demand was totally ignored in Washington.

Once more Leonid Brezhnev's statement in Baku has come true to the effect "that the narrowminded imperialist quarters are not assessing the power relationships in the world in a soberminded manner, that they do not want to renounce their intentions--that are absolutely unreal and harmful to peace--of achieving a military superiority over the socialist countries and imposing their will on them." With the neutron bomb in their hands, these quarters want to undertake the harebrained attempt to return to the "policy of strength" that failed miserably years ago. This course is particularly dangerous because it is aimed against the process of detente, the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems and, hence, ultimately against world peace. The struggle against the Neutron bomb, the termination of the arms race and specific steps toward disarmament, as have been proposed for a long time by the Soviet Union, the GDR and other states of the socialist community, are now more topical than ever. "The banning of the neutron bomb is a particularly urgent item on the agenda of international politics," Erich Honecker stressed at the 8th SED Central Committee session. "With the production of the neutron bomb, planned by the United States, the danger of a nuclear war would be enhanced and a new round of the arms race would be initiated. To continue in the future, to come out resolutely for an unreserved and mutual reunification of the neutron bomb is therefore a requirement of any sincere desire for peace."

BUDAPEST TV COMMENTS ON WARNKE RESIGNATION

LD102316Y Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 10 Oct 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Ambassador Paul Warnke, leader of the American SALT delegation, will leave office at the end of the month. According to a statement issued today, the White House acknowledged Warnke's resignation with regret. The delegate to SALT has resigned, so the SALT agreement does not have to be abandoned. Please do not be surprised: The apparent bad news is probably a good sign. Ever since his appointment, Paul Warnke has been attacked by the American opponents of SALT, and he recently told the Washington POST that he will leave office immediately the minute the SALT agreement is ready. As Warnke will accompany Secretary of State Vance to Moscow in 2 weeks' time, the announcement of the resignation could be admission that at last the SALT agreement is near at hand. It is really about time, as we have been waiting for it for exactly 4 years, ever since Vladivostok.

But it is better to stay in the conditional mood. It was precisely Warnke who expressed confidence--more than once--that the agreement is merely a matter of a few weeks away. Caution for the reason of Warnke's resignation is not detrimental, either. The distinguished specialist had become a political burden. The Carter administration now hopes that without Warnke, the two SALT agreements can be sold to the Senate more easily. So the long-awaited agreement between Moscow and Washington is not yet the end of the story. It is only then that the real battle for SALT will begin. In this light, Warnke is the first sacrifice deemed necessary to achieve success. The rules of American politics are peculiar, but it is still better to sacrifice the diplomat for the agreement rather than the agreement for the sake of the diplomat.

MORE ON NORWEGIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION'S VISIT

Talks Begin

LD101722Y Budapest MTI in English 1125 GMT 10 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 10 Oct, MTI--The Norwegian Parliamentary delegation currently on an official visit to Hungary under the leadership of Guttorm Hansen, chairman of the Norwegian Legislature, placed a wreath Tuesday morning at the Hungarian Heroes Memorial in Budapest. Following the wreath laying, official Hungarian-Norwegian talks began at the parliament building. The Hungarian and Norwegian delegations are headed by Antal Apro, president of the Hungarian Assembly, the Guttorm Hansen respectively.

Bilateral Contacts

LD101726Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 10 Oct 78 LD

[Text] There are realistic opportunities for developing Hungarian-Norwegian contacts. This was stated at the Budapest negotiations by the Scandanavian country's parliamentary delegation. The delegation of the Norwegian Storting led by President Guttorm Hansen, held talks with Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly.

VIETNAMESE CP DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

LD070558Y Budapest MTI in English 1727 GMT 6 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 8 Oct, MTI--The delegation of Vietnamese Communist Party activists, which had been on a visit in Hungary at the invitation of the HSWP CC under the leadership of Pham Van Khiet, member of the VCP Central Committee and deputy head of the CC's agitation and propaganda department, Friday left Budapest.

During its stay the delegation was received by Imre Gyori, secretary of the HSWP CC. The Vietnamese guests carried on talks with officials of the HSWP CC's agitation and propaganda and the scientific, public education and cultural departments. The Vietnamese delegation also studied the experiences of party work at industrial, at educational and cultural institutions and agricultural plants.

JOINT TOURIST AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH CUBA

LD102300Y Budapest MTI in English 1005 GMT 10 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 10 Oct,MTI--Joaquin Gongora, minister for tourism of the Cuban Republic, conducted talks in Budapest between October [dates indistinct] on the state and development possibilities of tourism between the two states. Following the talks the [words indistinct] cooperation work plan between the Hungarian Internal Trade Ministry and Cuba's National Institute for Tourism was signed on Monday. Hungarian Internal Trade Minister Vilmos Saghy received Joaquin Gongora.

ZAPU'S NKOMO HOLDS TALKS DURING STOPOVER

LD101840Y Budapest MTI in English 1708 GMT 10 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 10 Oct, MTI--Joshua Nkomo, copresident of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe, shortly interrupted his journey in Budapest on Tuesday. He carried on talks with Gabor Nagy, deputy head of the HSWP CC's foreign department, on issues of mutual interest.

CEMA TRADE MINISTERS' CONFERENCE BEGINS

LD101954Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 10 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The jubilee conference of the internal trade ministers of the CEMA member-countries has begun in Budapest.

The Hungarian minister, Vilmos Saghy, pointed out in his report that internal trade must be further activated in the international share of work. Jozsef Marjai, deputy premier, emphasized that the harmonization of plans serving to develop socialist commerce must be strengthened further.

BRIEFS

BIRO TO PRAGUE--At the invitation of Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Trade Andrey Barcak, Minister of Foreign Trade Jozsef Biro traveled to Prague for a 1-day visit on 2 October. They will exchange views on the position of Hungarian-Czechoslovak economic and trade relations, possibilities to develop traffic and preparations for the 1979 barter trade talks. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 3 Oct 78 p 8 AU]

RESOLUTIONS OF WPC CONFERENCE IN WROCLAW REPORTED

LD110627Y Warsaw PAP in English 0500 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Oct, PAP--A two-day session of the bureau of the World Peace Council Presidium ended in Wroclaw today. The debates were chaired by Chairman of the World Peace Council Romesh Chandra. The bureau of the Council's Presidium adopted some documents which define the stand of the WPC on the current international problems.

The resolution concerning Vietnam says that the bureau of the WPC Presidium is increasingly concerned over the aggravation of relations of that country with China and Cambodia. Acting in collusion and being guided by hostility, China and Cambodia reject proposals to settle the present situation. The WPC and millions of people on all continents will not spare any efforts to intensify international solidarity with the Vietnamese nation.

Another document adopted during the session is the resolution concerning the agreements on the Middle East concluded in Camp David. The document expresses deep concern of the bureau of the World Peace Council Presidium over the results of the tripartite American-Egyptian-Israeli meeting and agreements signed in its conclusion. They are an evidence of separatist and unilateral action of the USA, Egypt and Israel towards the 3236 UN General Assembly resolution which constitutes the only realistic road leading to peace in the Middle East.

The bureau of the WPC Presidium is at one with all the progressive forces in the Middle East and in the world in condemning the Camp David agreements. Participants in the Wroclaw session solidarize with the Arab nation of Palestine and its only legitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization, in the struggle for the liberation of the occupied territories and their return to the motherland, in the struggle for the right to self-determination.

The session adopted also a resolution on solidarity with the nation of Nicaragua. The bureau of the WPC Presidium adds its voice to the universal protest against the acts of genocide committed by the Somoza dictatorship on its own nation. The resolution calls on all nations of the world to show their solidarity with the nation of Nicaragua, voices support for the initiative of establishing an international committee for solidarity with that nation and for convening an international conference on the situation in Nicaragua. The document appeals to all countries and democratic governments to break diplomatic relations and withhold any credits and loans for the Somoza regime.

The bureau of the WPC Presidium issued also an appeal concerning "The UN Week in Favour of Disarmament" scheduled for October 24-31.

The appeal draws attention to the danger posed to world peace by the decision of the NATO countries to steadily increase their spendings on armaments. The appeal also points to the permanent rejection by Chinese leaders of all constructive disarmament proposals and refusal to participate in any disarmament negotiations.

The bureau of the WPC Presidium stresses the urgent need of convening a world disarmament conference. It calls for the urgent conclusion of agreements in the SALT II talks, in the Vienna negotiations on mutual reduction of armed forces in Europe and in the Geneva negotiations concerning the ban on all kinds of nuclear test blasts.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS CEREMONY HELD IN BELWEDER PALACE

LD102334Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 10 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Ceremonies marking the 35th anniversary of the Polish People's Army, and of the battle of Lenino were held throughout Poland today. A group of generals and colonels of the Polish Armed Forces were presented at Belweder Palace with documents promoting them to various ranks of general. The State Council has promoted:

Vice Adm Ludwik Janczyszyn to the rank of admiral; the following major generals to the rank of lieutenant general: Marian Knast, Czeslaw Krzyszkowski, Longin Lozowieki, Czeslaw Piotrowski, Sebastian Strzalkowski, and Wladyslaw Szymlowski;

The following colonels to the rank of major general: (Apoloniusz Czernow), (Stanislaw) [name indistinct], (Janusz Gomulinski), (Jerzy Jarosz), Henryk Kondas), (Romuald Krolak), (Witold Niebieg), (Jerzy Rakowski), (Mieczyslaw Sikorski), (Leon Sulima), (Jozef Szewozyk), (Edward Tarala), (Ryszard Wilczynski) and (Jerzy Wych);

Cmdr (Kazimierz Boszy) to the rank of rear admiral.

The promotion documents were presented by Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council. Next, 60 generals, officers, warrant officers and regular noncommissioned officers were decorated with high state distinctions by Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council; Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz; and Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, minister of national defense. The distinctions were awarded for outstanding contributions to the consolidation of Poland's defensive strength.

The ceremony was attended by members of the Politburo and the secretariat of the PZPR Central Committee: Edward Babiuch, Stanislaw Kania, Stanislaw Kowalczyk, Wladyslaw Kruczek, Jerzy Lukaszewicz, Alojzy Karkoszka, Andrezej Werblan; Stanislaw Gucwa, chairman of the United Peasant Party Supreme Committee; Tadeusz Mlynczak, chairman of the Democratic Party Central Committee; and top officials at the Ministry of National Defense.

Addressing the newly promoted and decorated servicemen, Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council, said:

You are heir to all the proud traditions of Polish arms, which go back to the dawn of Polish statehood, because from the very beginning the uniting Polish tribes had to defend their independence. When partitions crossed Poland off the political map of Europe, its struggles for liberation united our people despite the divisions of the partitions. But it was World War II which brought our gravest historical test, with the repeated loss of liberty and the threat of the full biological destruction of the Poles, which was the main aim of the genocidal German fascism.

We bow our heads in tribute to all the Polish people for their heroic stand. We treasure the memory of every drop of blood spilled for our fatherland. But we are certain, at the same time, that this boundless heroism was not wasted only because our people have found political forces capable of finding the only correct road toward full liberation. It is thanks to those forces that 35 years ago the Polish army entered its battle route which ended with the creation of conditions needed for the construction of a system of social justice.

From the first day of freedom, continued Henryk Jablonski, the Polish People's Army spared no effort to transform military victory into lasting peace. We have achieved considerable success in that peaceful struggle. But much effort continues to face us before we can say with complete assurance that we have won the war for peace among nations.

Adm Ludwik Janczyszyn conveyed cordial soldierly thanks on behalf of those who received distinctions.

Next to speak was Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz who said:

The 35 years which have passed since the historic battle of Lenino, has been a period of our party's and our whole people's enormous effort in forming the political and military image of our people's armed forces. The founding ideals of 1943 of our People's Armed Forces which we follow in our peaceful effort, have not changed. These are: Service to the interests of the working class and of our people, and consolidation of our friendship with the Soviet Union and our allied defense organization--the Warsaw Treaty and the armed forces united within that treaty.

The speaker voiced his conviction that the Polish People's Army, loyal to the alliance with the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community, would always honorably carry out the tasks which face it.

JARUZELSKI ATTENDS UNVEILING CEREMONY IN KATOWICE 6 OCT

ID071252Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 6 Oct 78 LD

[Summary] A ceremony to unveil the monument to Polish soldiers was held in Katowice today. Minister of National Defense Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski unveiled the monument.

The following personalities attended the ceremony: members and alternate members of the party Central Committee Politburo Wojciech Jaruzelski, Stanislaw Kania, Stanislaw Kowalczyk and Jerzy Lukaszewicz; members of the government: Deputy Premier Tadeusz Pyka; and Mieczyslaw Grudzien, minister for veterans' affairs; Stanislaw Wronski, chairman of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy; representatives of the party leadership and administration of the voivodship; administrators of Katowice; army generals and a delegation from the northern group of forces of the Soviet Army headed by General Yuriy Zarudin.

Then a solemn luncheon for the soldiers was served. Minister of National Defense Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, member of the party Central Committee Politburo, expressed his cordial greetings to all the working people of Silesia and the coal basin:

[Jaruzelski--begin recording] "Ladies and gentlemen, dear comrades-in-arms, I would like to take this opportunity to convey through you, dear comrades, cordial greetings to all the working people of this land, and through them to the entire working class of People's Poland, whose selfless work creates the future of Poland and serves its defense."

"Dear comrades, it is our soldierly duty to participate in the building of a socialist, strong Poland and above all a secure Poland. The people of Silesia and the basin have contributed a beautiful and glorious page to our history. Resistance against the germanization of this land, against foreign domination had existed for centuries. The uprising of Silesia entered the pantheon of our national glory. The Silesian workers, the workers defense batallions, were in the first line of the tragic (?struggle) in September 1939."

"The communists of this land, the soldiers of the People's Army and People's Guard fought with heroism against the invader. Other patriotic and liberation forces fought here too. Finally, the sons of this land were also present in the struggle of the Polish People's Army and arrived with it in Berlin. These are precisely the fights and efforts, the steadfast Polish patriotism of the people that contributed to the fact that this land--in bygone days partitioned by the invaders and next with particular brutality oppressed by the occupier--has been united into one fatherland extending to the Odra, Lusatia and Nysa on its western border. It is right and good that the Silesian Basin, that Katowice has this monument, the most magnificent monument to Polish soldiers at present." [end recording]

Later today a group of leading soldiers and officers of Polish army, war veterans, and the creators of the unveiled monument were presented with state decorations. In the afternoon, a meeting of the working people of Katowice Voivodship was held at the Silesian sports stadium in Chorzow, during which the population of the voivodship paid tribute to the People's Army and its contribution to the defense of the achievements of the socialist fatherland.

Then a solemn gathering and pledge-taking ceremony by first-year students from all the schools of higher learning in Katowice was held at the monument to Polish soldiers.

Presents Decorations 8 Oct

LD081542Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0805 GMT 8 Oct 78 LD

[Speech of 7 October by Wojciech Jaruzelski, Polish minister of national defense, after touring military exhibitions held in Warsaw's "House of Tradition" of inventions and innovations developed between 1973 and 1975, and at which he decorated leading inventors with the Gold Badge of Meritorious Rationalizer of the Polish Army--recorded]

[Text] I wish to cordially congratulate you on the award of this honorable badge. I wish to thank you sincerely, and through you the entire 20,000-strong army of innovators and military inventors, for their great contribution to the strengthening and streamlining of our armed forces.

I am particularly pleased to be able to express these good wishes on the eve of our army day, on the eve of the 35th anniversary of the formation of the armed forces of the Polish People's Republic. You have made a great contribution to this anniversary and the road leading to it. Our army is developing, being streamlined, and modernized on the basis of the great Soviet science and technology, which we are exploiting, on which we are based, and on which consequently the achievements and work of our people, our industry, our science and technology are based. But as our armed forces develops and modernizes, it is to a very large extent making use of the streamlining and development of this technology by the thousands of our innovators and inventors. This is a great contribution to the development of our armed forces, which qualifies you well for our army day.

I would also like to thank all your superiors of various ranks and levels, from the army and the central institutions, as well as from our academies and scientific and research institutes, who are assisting and enabling you to perform this creative work.

I hope your future work will be accompanied by success and creative imagination, which you are already demonstrating, and that you may continue in the vanguard of progress and development of our armed forces, bearing in mind that man is our basic strategic reserve, man with his creative thought, zeal, ideology, and strong conviction in every action. Once again, cordial congratulations and best wishes, success in your service and in your creative work for the benefit of the armed forces, and good health and prosperity in your personal life.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY APPRAISES CARDINAL WYSZYNSKI'S FRG VISIT

AU061722Y Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 5 Oct 78 p 5 AU

[Zbigniew Ramotowski article: "The Visit Along the Rhine"]

[Text] For the delegation of the Polish Episcopate led by the Primate of Poland, Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, the visit to the FRG was the first official visit and was, as the cardinal stressed on many occasions, of a particularly religious and ecclesiastical nature and was meant as a response to the two visits paid to Poland in 1973 by the late Cardinal Julius Doepfner, chairman of the German Conference of Bishops and by his successor, Cardinal Joseph Hoeffner, who died in 1977. "We regarded it as our duty to return the visits Cardinal Hoeffner and the other cardinals and bishops paid to our country to study the life and work of the church in Poland," the primate said at his meeting with the press just before his return home. "Our travels," he said, "were a veritable pilgrimage."

It goes without saying that the cardinal's travels, just as everything occurring between the Vistula and the Rhine, could not have taken place apart from the process of detente--in some historical or social vacuum.

For example, the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG was correct when it recalled Cardinal Wyszynski's "long road" to the FRG. Let us recall that it was not until June 1972, that is, some 18 months after the interstate treaty on the bases of normalization of mutual relations had been signed in Warsaw and a few weeks afterward had been ratified in Bonn, that the Vatican removed the crucial barrier preventing a dialog between the two churches.

For the 27 years preceding the Vatican's decision mapping out the borders of the Polish dioceses in accordance with the Polish state's borders, the hierarchy of the Catholic church in the FRG had stubbornly defended the fiction of the borders of the "German dioceses" far to the east of the Odra and Nysa rivers. Only the Bensberger group (Bensberger Kreis) had hinted that the German Christians were coming around to face the need for talks on the basis of reality. We should bear in mind that this hint had more in common with the "Eastern policy" of the SPD and the FDP than with the CDU/CSU concepts in agreement with the political line then being professed by the Catholic church in the FRG.

To put it in a nutshell: The development of relations between the churches--these relations now constitute one of the elements of the extensive, social process of transformations between states and nations--took place in the general climate of the normalization of interstate relations.

It was not without justification that the observers along the Rhine who are conscious of these conditions pointed to the close connection between the visit of the Polish Episcopate's delegation and the legal bases of normalization created by the 1970 treaty; the later accords negotiated during the Helsinki meeting between PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt; and the results of Edward Gierek's visit to the FRG and Helmut Schmidt's visit to Poland.

For example, this opinion was voiced by Bundestag Vice President Hermann Schmitt-Vockenhausen (SPD), who viewed Cardinal Wyszynski's visit as being a contribution toward the implementation of the "treaty normalization between the Polish and the FRG governments." This opinion was voiced a few days earlier in the Bundestag by Willy Brandt and Bruno Friedrich when they replied to CDU Deputy Werner Marx who had tried, in his provocative manner, to justify the thesis that the Polish people are allegedly divided in their views on postwar relations with the FRG.

Those who expected they could reaffirm this thesis, which was of their own making, who continue to place their stakes on the Polish People's domestic disruption and who would like to settle their own political and ideological problems at the expense of the Polish people, were disappointed. They had to acknowledge and come to terms with the view of sober observers that there are no differences of opinion among the Polish people regarding the normalization of relations with the FRG and regarding other basic questions concerning the people and the state. The good of the fatherland is the same for believers and nonbelievers. All our people share their old past, including the 1939-45 period when over 6 million people perished, including 2,800 priests, monks and nuns. Our people also share their daily work-filled life and care for the entire society's prosperity.

The presence of Ambassador Jan Chylinski, the official representative of the people's state, at the arrival and departure ceremonies at Frankfurt and Cologne airports and the presence of Vice Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek at Warsaw Airport was attentively noted although press reports and other statements were less attentive to this fact. Many people were surprised that the head of the Polish diplomatic mission had received Cardinal Wyszynski.

The meeting between the primate and the ambassador in Dachau was a strange event for some people and--I hope that I am mistaken--even inconvenient for them, as were the primate's and the ambassador's moments of eloquently concordant reflections when they placed their wreaths at Dachau, a place sanctified by the blood of thousands and thousands of Polish martyrs.

For us, this symbolic act is something quite obvious: In 1939-45 the Third Reich held at Dachau over 35,000 Poles, including 1,777 clergy. Over 10,000 Poles, including 858 priests, lost their lives there. Polish blood was spilled regardless of religious convictions.

Cardinal Wyszynski confirmed the meaning of these facts when he spoke of his pilgrimage to "Dachau, a place sanctified by the blood of martyrs." In his statement at the end of his visit, he said that "our churches have the duty to promote coexistence and cooperation among nations on the basis of principles of Christian morality." "We must spread the whole truth, however painful, and educate our future generations in this truth."

Some of the usually attentive observers in the FRG somehow failed to include these matters in their reports and commentaries. Could it be they were too eloquent and perhaps too close to the idea--a contested idea--of implementing the recommendation on the amending of the schoolbooks.

Recall Cardinal Wyszynski'a sermon at Neviges, where he spoke with pride of contemporary Poland which "lives and works," primary, secondary and advanced schools," that "patiently continues to rebuild its villages and towns ravaged by the war, to clean up the country after that dreadful upheaval, and, like other nations, to improve the existence of its children, to make their lives easier and to insure security for them."

The people in the FRG who decided to capitalize politically on the visit of the Polish Episcopate's delegation--which was at odds with the professed resolve to achieve understanding and normalization--were thoroughly disappointed with the primate's statement at Dachau that "as in the past we sang 'Lord, give us back a free fatherland' so now we say 'Lord, bless our free fatherland.'" Did those people expect some other appeal to the Lord? In whose interest?

A few days later, from a stack of daily mail I fished out other responses to the cardinal's visit. Some dailies noted with venom and bitterness that Cardinal Wyszynski had preached his morals to the Germans on the site of the former Dachau Camp just as he had preached them all throughout his visit to the FRG. "To understand" Wyszynski's morality (original quotes) "it is enough to realize," the reptile daily fretted and fumed, "that that Polish chauvinist has always supported the plunder of Germany's eastern territories and in the 33 years since the crime of expulsion has never found time to honor the memory of the 2 million victims of Polish lawlessness..."

A week earlier the same daily issued an outright warning to the guest from Poland who in 1965 "had gone so far" in his boldness as to speak of the Polish character of Wroclaw in the "incontrovertibly German capital of Silesia--Breslau." We were in Silesia at one time and we are in Silesia now. We have come back to our fatherland.

Bundestag Deputy Herbert Czaja, member (as he himself stressed) of the "German Catholic Central Committee" and chairman of the so-called "Union of Expellees," which is aided by the SDU [as published] and CSU and which is a revisionist organization, made a statement that was slightly milder in form but just as provocative in content. However, I think it is worth noting these views as well, because they demonstrate that attempts were made in the FRG to view the cardinal's trip, which was religious in intention, in terms of politics. They also show what was expected of this trip in various places and what various people tried to gain by it or extort from it. Of course, such reactions are not the general tone of the FRG evaluation of the visit made by the Polish church personalities. The state and the church are not necessarily at one on all issues, but the affairs of the Polish people are their common concern, and this is why their basic motives must also be common to them. This is why just such Polish motives were the dominating feature of the visit along the Rhine. They were nothing new, but have been tested in many severe trials.

Some of the hosts who closely watched Cardinal Szszynski's visit were taken by surprise and were plunged into difficulties by it. The tribunes of the nostalgia for greater Germany, the professional revisionists and all kinds of enemies of the Poles, are hard put to muzzle their fury. Other people are disappointed that, as DIE WELT put it, "Cardinal Syszynski has not broken the ice in the political sense." And still other people who are better able to understand reality have acquired added respect for Poland and for the people who speak a single tongue. We think many people have understood the proper meaning and significance of the visit.

SPANISH SOCIALIST PARTY DELEGATION VISITS, RECEIVED BY FRELEK

LD110348Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 10 Oct 78 LD

[Text] A delegation of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party led by Alonso Puerta, first secretary of the party's Madrid committee and secretary of the Defense Commission of the Congress, visited Poland from 7 to 10 October at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee. Ryszard Frelek, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, received the delegation. The delegation also had talks in the Polish Institute of Foreign Affairs and in the Federation of Socialist Unions of Polish Youth.

MONGOLIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

LD062248Y Warsaw PAP in English 2135 GMT 6 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Oct, PAP--Today, the Mongolian Foreign Minister Mangalyn Dugersuren came on an official visit to Poland. Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek welcomed the Mongolian guest. He started his stay in Warsaw with laying a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. Polish-Mongolian plenary talks, presided over by foreign ministers of both countries, were held in the morning today. Both ministers reviewed the state and prospects for bilateral relations and addressed readiness of Poland and Mongolia to take further steps to consolidate cooperation in all areas. As far as international questions are concerned, they focused their attention on further strengthening of the detente process in the world, on problems of disarmament, development of peaceful international cooperation and the situation in Europe and Asia.

On the same day, Henryk Jablonski, president of the Polish Council of State, received the Mongolian foreign minister. The two discussed problems of bilateral cooperation in culture, science, technology, problems of consolidating peace and security in Europe, Asia and the rest of the world.

Also today Prime Minister Piotr Jaroszewicz received Minister Dugersuren. The two assessed favourably developing Polish-Mongolian relations, with a special regard to the state and possibilities of the further development of Polish-Mongolian trade and economic cooperation.

Tonight, Minister Emil Wojtaszek entertained Mangalyn Dugersuren and the accompanying persons to a dinner. At the dinner, both ministers delivered speeches in which they stressed the will to expand relations and all-round cooperation of both countries and thus contribute to the further consolidation of the community of socialist states.

Ends Visit

LD092310Y Warsaw PAP in English 2103 GMT 9 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Oct, PAP--Foreign Minister of the Mongolian People's Republic Mangalyn Dugersuren wound up his official visit in Poland on October 9.

On that day, Minister M. Dugersuren was received by Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Longin Cegielski. The two officials discussed further development of allround mutual cooperation, and especially the economic issues which both sides plan to put forward under discussion at the upcoming 7th session of the Polish-Mongolian commission for economic and scientific-technological cooperation. The meeting was attended by Under Secretary of the Polish Foreign Ministry Marian Dmochowski. Present was Mongolian Ambassador to Poland Mangaljabyn Dash. In the afternoon, the Mongolian foreign minister left Poland.

The communique on the visit has been issued. It was stated in the communique that in the course of the visit foreign ministers Emil Wojtaszek and Mangalyn Dugersuren held talks in which both sides expressed their firm will to further continue active work towards consolidating and expanding mutual relations in the spirit of the agreement on friendship and cooperation between Poland and Mongolia. Emphasized was the significance of the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist commonwealth for the shaping of international relations in the spirit of peaceful coexistence, detente, and for the development of mutually beneficial cooperation. Of decisive importance for the strengthening of peace worldwide and for improvement of international atmosphere is detente in the military sphere. The ministers are of the opinion that in spite the imperialist and expansionist actions, positive tendencies are dominant in the political situation [words indistinct].

Poland and Mongolia firmly support the principled and constructive stand of Vietnam on the question of settling by way of negotiations all the controversial problems borne in the result of Chinese and Cambodian activity, which lies in the interest of nations in this region and the strengthening of world peace. Both ministers expressed support to the initiative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in question of peaceful, democratic reunification of Korea without any outside interference.

Both sides come out against the sharpening of hegemonistic actions pursued by China and aimed at intensifying tension in international relations undermining the unity of the forces of socialism and peace, as well as [words indistinct] the national liberation movements.

Minister M. Dugersuren invited Minister E. Wojtaszek to pay an official visit to Mongolia. His invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

PZPR'S FRELEK LEADS SEJM DELEGATION TO FINLAND

LD110724Y Warsaw PAP in English 0505 GMT 10 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Helsinki, 9 Oct, PAP--A delegation of the foreign affairs committee [of the] Polish Sejm led by its chairman, Secretary of the PUWP CC Ryszard Frelek, started today a visit to Finland. The delegation comprises Vice Chairman of the Committee, Secretary of the Democratic Party CC Krystyna Marszalek-Mlynczak and members of the committee, Witold Jankowski, Jozef Kijowski and Wilhelm Szewczyk. The delegation is accompanied by Director for Foreign Contacts of the Polish Sejm Romuald Poleszczuk.

The Polish guests were greeted at Helsinki Airport by Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Finnish Parliament (Eduskunta), General Secretary of the Finnish Social Democratic Party Ulf Sundqvist and member of the committee, Chairman of the Communist Party of Finland Aarne Saarinen.

On the first day of their visit to Finland, Polish parliamentarians met with General Secretary of the Finnish Parliament Eiler Hultin and with members of the parliament's Presidium. The Polish delegation acquainted itself with the history and present activity of the Eduskunta. Later in the day, the delegation met for talks with Ulf Sundqvist and members of the foreign committee of the Eduskunta.

JAROSZEWICZ RECEIVES ITALIAN INDUSTRIALISTS

LD070305Y Warsaw PAP in English 1705 GMT 6 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Oct, PAP--Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz today received a group of Italian industrialists staying in Warsaw in connection with the 1st session of the Polish-Italian economic committee for the development of economic cooperation.

During the talks, the sides reviewed Polish-Italian economic cooperation particularly in the sphere of industry and mapped out basic lines of its further development.

The Italian delegation was composed of the Chairman of the General Confederation of Italian Industry Dr Guido Carli; Chairman of the Board of the Fiat Company Giovanni Agnelli; Chairman of the Board of the Eni Company Pietro Sette, General Director of the Iri Company Alberto Boyer, and Chairman of the Board of the Montedison Company Prof Giuseppe Medici.

Poland was represented by the Minister of the Engineering Industry Aleksander Kopec, the cochairman of the Polish-Italian Economic Committee for the Development of Economic Cooperation.

JAROSZEWICZ RECEIVES LIBYAN MUNICIPALITIES SECRETARY

LD091412Y Warsaw PAP in English 1222 GMT 9 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Oct, PAP--Polish Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz received Secretary for Municipal Economy of the People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Chairman of the Society for Arab-Libyan-Polish Friendship Abu Zayd 'Umar Durdah, who arrived in Poland for the opening of the week of Libyan culture.

The two discussed the most important issues of cooperation between the two countries. The meeting was attended by Under Secretary of State in the Ministry of Administration, Local Economy and Environmental Protection, Czeslaw Przewoznik. Present was Libyan Ambassador to Poland Hassuna Ashur.

NEW FAMILY AFFAIRS COUNCIL APPOINTED BY PRESIDIUM

LD062222Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 6 Oct 78 LD

[Text] At today's session, the government Presidium, guided by recommendations of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, decided to appoint a council for family affairs in the Council of Ministers. The newly appointed organ will function with Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz in the chair. The council will initiate and coordinate measures aimed at the development and strengthening of the family. Chief among its duties will be making periodical assessments of the changes occurring in the family situation as a result of social policies outlined by party congresses.

Other matters discussed included the initiation of scientific research and the utilization of their results in the shaping of social policy, and the defining [word indistinct] of the situation of women in the light of the worldwide action plan adopted by the 30th session of the UN General Assembly.

In another item on the agenda, the government Presidium assessed the state of labor safety and the health protection of work forces in the mining industry. It recommended a thorough investigation of the causes of accidents in mines. The session also made decisions to insure efficient progress in the construction of the mining and power (?complex) at Belchatow.

The government Presidium also heard data on the state of preparations by power workers for operations during the autumn and winter peak periods.

TRYBUNA LUDU NOTES AUSTRIAN RALLY OF 'FORMER SS-MEN'

AU081537Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 Oct 78 p 2 AU

[Text] The territory of neutral Austria has been used for a rally by former SS-men from the Hitlerite "Das Reich" and "Viking" divisions. Despite protests voiced by democratic public opinion, SS-men from the FRG, West Berlin, Belgium, Holland and Denmark arrived for their "traditional" meeting at Ulrichsberg near Klagenfurt (Carinthia).

SCINTEIA COMMENTS ON TODOROV'S VISIT, RELATIONS WITH BULGARIA

AU101357Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1220 GMT 10 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 10 Oct, AGERPRES--The new Romanian-Bulgarian intergovernmental talks are a useful and fruitful contribution to the further development of the multilateral relations between the two countries and peoples, SCINTEIA writes on October 10, in a commentary on the friendly working visit the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Stanko Todorov, paid to Romania, over October 6-8, 1978.

The agenda of the official interviews and contacts the leadership of the Romanian state and party have with top personalities of all socialist countries, the newspaper highlights, prove the consistent orientation of Romania's foreign policy towards a wide development of the relations of friendship and collaboration with those countries. It is in this frame-work that President Nicolae Ceausescu received Premier Stanko Todorov, the event illustrating once more the good relations between Romania and Bulgaria, neighbouring friendly countries, the common preoccupation for amplifying the Romanian-Bulgarian cooperation.

As a matter of fact, this, SCINTEIA considers, was the major meaning of the Ceausescu-Zhivkov exchange of messages occasioned by the Romanian visit of the chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers. It is a well known truth, the newspaper comments, that the decisions taken at top level represent a long-run, wide programme of action, aiming at the rapid progress of the socialist construction in the two countries.

The talks bearing a working character, between the Romanian prime minister and the Bulgarian premier, the Bucharest daily further writes, were dedicated to the very materia-lization of objectives singled out during the summit meeting, concerning the extension of the Romanian-Bulgarian collaboration. On the occasion new measures were established, with a view to implementing the established objectives, measures included in the protocol signed by the two prime ministers. Characteristic of the evolution of the Romanian-Bulgarian relations of collaboration SCINTEIA considers, is the diversification of the forms and ways of cooperation in production, whose importance in the general mutual economic exchanges should continuously increase.

The Bucharest intergovernmental dialogue was equally based on examining the ways to extend cooperation after 1980, by coordinating the development plans. As to the technical-scientific relations, the parties aim at the development of direct contacts among enterprises and scientific institutions of Romania and Bulgaria, for the more rapid use in practice of the common research. Also highlighted, SCINTEIA notes, was the necessity to intensify efforts for a better mutual knowing of the spiritual assets of the two peoples .

Romania and Bulgaria are resolved to increase their contribution to solving the inter-national issues, to engineering a system of lasting security in the Balkans, in the whole Europe, to the settlement of a climate of peace, cooperation and understanding in the whole world.

SCINTEIA URGES END OF HOSTILITIES IN LEBANON

AU101143Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0925 GMT 10 Oct 78 AU

["Romania Approves of the Security Council Resolution on the Lebanon"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 10 Oct, AGERPRES--The resolution of the Security Council by which all forces involved in the Lebanon conflict are called to put an end to hostilities, has been received approvingly in Romania, writes SCINTEIA on October 10.

After emphasizing that, in Romania's view, it is necessary that proper understandings be achieved between the political and social forces in the Lebanon, apt to secure the country's integrity and sovereignty, its independent socio-economic development, the paper emphasizes in its commentary on this subject matter that in concordance with this principled and consistent position, Romania has firmly declared and campaigned for the cessation of the bloody fighting and the restoration of peace, for such conditions to be created as to allow the Lebanese people to solve self-dependently its internal affairs without immixtures.

It is obvious, the leading Romanian daily writes, that the furthering of the hostilities can only lead to greater sufferings for the Lebanese people, can only serve interests in sheer contradiction with those of the Lebanese peoples, just as with those of all Arab peoples. At the same time, the continuation of the fighting can only complicate still more the situation in the Middle East, spelling fresh dangers to peace in the region and the world over. Romania permanently declares for the extinction of any hotbed of tension, for the settlement of all conflicts by peaceful political means.

Romania is firmly convinced that the interests of the Lebanese people and of the cause of peace, render imperiously necessary the need for preserving efforts in order to secure a peaceful solutioning of the conflict in the Lebanon.

Naturally, an enduring and lasting settlement of the conflict call for the ensuring of the independence, territorial sovereignty and integrity of the Lebanon, so that the Lebanese people may decide its destinies by itself. The strict observance of these principles is an essential condition for the establishment of peace. To this end, no effort must be spared. On the contrary, everything must be done for understanding and reconciliation among all national forces. Historical experience has demonstrated that the Lebanese people succeeded in shaking off the foreign domination and in attaining its aspirations after independence and freedom, precisely thanks to its national unity.

Under the current circumstances too, the guarantee that the Lebanese people will be able to devote its energies to the work of the country's rehabilitation and construction resides in unity, in restored relations of peaceful cohabitation of the social forces.

The Romanian people, which develop close relations of friendship and collaboration with the Lebanon, with the other Arab countries, the paper concludes, express their hope that an end will be soon put, for good and all, to the heavy fighting, that reason and understanding will triumph, in harmony with the interests of the hard tried Lebanese people, of the cause of peace in the Middle East and the world over.

CEAUSESCU, MANESCU CONGRATULATE GDR COUNTERPARTS

AU0198Z1Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Oct 78 p 5 AU

[Text] To Comrade Erich Honecker, secretary general of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, to Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers,

Esteemed comrades, on the occasion of the 29th anniversary of the GDR's establishment, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, all the Romanian people and ourselves, we convey to you, to the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the GDR people most cordial congratulations and fraternal greetings.

The Romanian people follow with great interest and warm sympathy the creative efforts of the GDR working people who, led by their communist party, have obtained remarkable results in developing the national economy, science and culture, and in continuously raising the people's material and intellectual living standard, and who are now successfully working to implement the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress and to build the developed socialist society in your country.

We also take this opportunity to express our complete satisfaction with the continuous development of the relations of friendship and manysided fraternal cooperation between the RCP and the SED, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the GDR.

We are firmly convinced that these relations will continuously expand and deepen, through the implementation of the provisions of our joint declaration of June 1977 and the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, in keeping with the interests of both our peoples, and of the general cause of socialism and peace in the world.

On your national anniversary, we convey to the GDR communists and all working people wishes for new and ever greater successes in building socialism and for manysided development of their country, and to you, esteemed comrades, good health and happiness.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Manea Manescu, prime minister of the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania

GDR Ambassador Hosts Reception

AU091850Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Oct 78 p 5 AU

[Text] On the occasion of the 29th anniversary of the GDR, GDR Ambassador to Bucharest Siegfried Bock gave a reception on the evening of October 7. The reception was attended by Iosif Banc, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the RCP Central Committee and vice president of the State Council; Aneta Spornic, vice chairman of the Grand National Assembly, Eugen Jebeleanu, vice chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front; Mihai Marinescu, first deputy chairman of the council of socio-economic organization and chairman of the Romanian side in the joint governmental commission for economic cooperation; Constantin Statescu, minister of justice; Tamara Dobrin, vice chairman of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education; Deputy Foreign Minister Constantin Oancea; Deputy National Defense Minister Col Gen Vasile Ionel, members of some central instititions, of mass and civic organizations, generals and high-ranking officers, men of culture and art, and journalists.

Also present were heads of diplomatic missions accredited to our country, and other members of the diplomatic corps.

CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES NEW SUDANESE AMBASSADOR

AU091814Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 5 Oct 78 p 5 AU

[Report on speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the 4 October accreditation ceremony of the new Sudanese ambassador to Bucharest, Mohamed Osman Mohamed El Awad--name as published]

[Text] After receiving the ambassador's credentials, President Nicolae Ceausescu in his turn conveyed to President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri warm greetings and best wishes for health and happiness, and to the friendly Sudanese people wishes for progress and prosperity.

The Romanian head of state expressed satisfaction with the good relations that have been established and are developing between Romania and Sudan. "While engaged in vast economic and social construction," the speaker said, "Romania is also promoting broad relations of friendship and cooperation with all states, on the basis of the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual advantage, and renunciation of the use or threat of force from interstate relations. We note with satisfaction that, established precisely on these principles--which were also sanctioned in the documents signed on the occasion of my meetings with President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri in Khartoum and Bucharest--the relations of both peoples, and of the cause of peace and understanding among nations."

The speaker then said: "Actively participating in international politics, Romania has and is consistently working to settle interstate conflicts through peaceful negotiations, in a spirit of friendship and cooperation. The consistent and constructive position that Romania actively promotes in connection with the settlement of the Middle East conflict is well known. Peace in that area must lead to Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war and to a solution of the Palestinian problem, based on recognition of the Palestinians' right to self-determination--including the creation of an independent Palestinian state--and to insuring the independence, sovereignty and integrity of all the states in that area."

"We develop friendly relations and cooperation with the African states," the speaker added, "and we support the African peoples' struggle to defend and consolidate their national independence, and to advance along the path of socioeconomic progress. We are firmly in favor of letting the Africans solve Africa's problems, without any foreign interference! At the same time, Romania works for the complete elimination of colonialism from Africa, so that continent can be rid of all domination and its peoples can cooperate freely and independently, on an equal footing, with other nations of the world."

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu assured the Sudanese ambassador of the full support of the State Council, the government and of his own support in his mission.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES PERUVIAN CP SECRETARY GENERAL

AU0918OOY Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Oct 78 p 5 AU

[Text] To Comrade Jorge del Prado, secretary general of the Peruvian Communist Party [PCP],

On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the PCP, on behalf of the RCP and myself, I want to convey to you, to the entire party leadership, to all the Peruvian communists and working people warm, comradely greetings and most cordial congratulations.

I take this opportunity to wish you new successes in the struggle you are waging, together with the other democratic and progressive forces of Peru, to promote the basic interests of the masses, to consolidate the national independence of the country, and to achieve socioeconomic changes in keeping with the legitimate aspirations of the friendly Peruvian people.

I want to express my confidence that the relations of friendship and solidarity between our parties, and the cooperation in many areas between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Peru will continuously develop, in the interests of the two peoples, and of the cause of international peace and understanding. [Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general

UK LIBERAL PARTY LEADER STEEL ARRIVES 7 OCTOBER

AU072037Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1950 GMT 7 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 7 Oct, AGERPRES--David Steel, leader of the Liberal Party of Great Britain, arrived in Bucharest, on October 7, for a visit to Romania as guest of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front.

Received by Dalea, Giosan

AU092019Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1924 GMT 9 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 9 Oct, AGERPRES--David Steel, leader of the Liberal Party of Great Britain, now visiting Romania at the invitation of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front, met on October 9 Mihai Dalea, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of RCP, vice chairman of the SUF National Council, and had a talk with Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Romania.

The same day, the guest had interviews at the Committee for People's Councils Affairs and saw round social and cultural establishments of Bucharest.

RAUTU MEETS UK COMMUNIST LEADER, OTHERS IN BLACKPOOL

AU051430Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 5 Oct 78 AU

[Text] The RCP delegation led by Comrade Leonte Rautu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the party Central Committee, who is attending the proceedings of the annual conference of the British Labor Party, met in Blackpool with Comrade Gordon McLennan, secretary general of the Communist Party of Great Britain [CPGB]. On behalf of RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the guest extended greetings to Comrade Gordon McLennan as well as best wishes for health and success. Thanking the envoy, the CPGB secretary general asked him to convey warm greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu as well as heartfelt wishes for health, happiness and success. During the meeting, which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere, the sides discussed topical issues concerning the activity of the two parties and stressed the good relations of friendship and cooperation continuously developing between the RCP and the CPGB.

The RCP delegation also met in Blackpool with (David White), secretary general of the Cooperatist Party, and with (Dianne Hatter), secretary general of the Fabian Society, and (Mac Farguar), president of the Fabian Society.

ITALIAN DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES 7 OCTOBER

AU072034Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0922 GMT 7 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 7 Oct, AGERPRES--Attilio Ruffini, minister of defence of Italy, arrived in Bucharest on October 7 for an official visit to Romania at the invitation of the Romanian minister of national defence.

At the Otopeni Airport, the guest was welcomed by Colonel General Ion Coman, minister of national defence, by the first deputy minister and deputy ministers of national defence, by generals and senior officers, by other officials.

The two ministers conducted talks the same day. The Italian minister laid a wreath at the memorial of the heroes of the homeland and at the Italian military cemetery in Bucharest.

JOINT ROMANIAN-BANGLADESH COMMUNIQUE PUBLISHED

AU091820Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Oct 78 p 3 AU

[Joint Romanian-Bangladesh communique on President Ziaur Rahman's visit to Romania, issued on October 6 in Bucharest]

[Text] 1. At the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, the president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Ziaur Rahman, and Mrs Ziaur Rahman paid an official friendship visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania between 4 and 6 October 1978.

2. President Ziaur Rahman, Mrs Ziaur Rahman and their entourage were warmly received by President Nicolae Ceausescu, Comrade Elena Ceausescu, and the people of Bucharest. This enthusiastic reception, as well as the hospitality shown to the distinguished Bangladesh guests reflect the good relations established between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

3. During their visit, President Ziaur Rahman and his aides learned with interest and satisfaction of some of the socioeconomic achievements of the Romanian people, who are firmly engaged in building a new society in their country.

4. The two presidents held talks, in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual respect, on the current stage of bilateral relations, and exchanged detailed views on current international issues. The talks were attended:

--For the Socialist Republic of Romania by: Prime Minister Manea Manescu; Labor Minister Gheorghe Pana; Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei; Vasile Patilinet, minister of petroleum, mines and geology; Stefan Birlea, director of the president's office; Alexandru Margaritarescu, first deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, Marcel Dinu, director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Romanian Ambassador to Bangladesh Iosif Chivu;

--For the People's Republic of Bangladesh by:

Foreign Minister Shamsul Haq; Shah Azizur Rahman, minister of labor and social welfare; Enayatulluah Khan, minister for petroleum and mineral resources; S.A.M.S. Kibria, secretary of foreign affairs; Bangladesh Ambassador to Bucharest Shamsul Alam; Mohammad Mohsin [name as published], director general at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Nurul Islam [name as published] chief of the president's office; Abdul Quayyum [name as published], director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

5. President Ziaur Rahman highly praised the consistent efforts made by the Romanian people, closely united under President Nicolae Ceausescu's broad and dynamic leadership. To insure Romania's independent socioeconomic development, and their remarkable achievements in developing the industry, agriculture, science and culture, in continuously raising the living standard, and in building a new, modern and prosperous society in their country. The president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh expressed admiration and appreciation of the active, principled and clear-sighted foreign policy personally promoted by President Nicolae Ceausescu, which has provided the Romanian head of state with well-earned international recognition, which is also due to his resolute and consistent support for the free and independent development of all nations, and to his valuable contribution to the establishment of peace and security in Europe, to solving the complex international problems and to promoting intensive cooperation among states.

6. President Nicolae Ceausescu praised the efforts of the people of Bangladesh, led by President Ziaur Rahman, to insure their independent socioeconomic development, to overcome the numerous difficulties that have emerged, to consolidate their national independence, sovereignty and unity, and to utilize the important material and human resources of the country. The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania also praised the important contribution made by the People's Republic of Bangladesh, by President Ziaur Rahman personally, to promoting peace, understanding and good neighborliness in South and Southeast Aisa, and for its constructive role within the nonalined movement, and in behalf of international peace and cooperation.

7. Expressing complete satisfaction with the expansion of the bilateral relations of friendship, the two heads of state agreed to promote new initiatives to intensify and diversify the bilateral commercial relations and to extend their bilateral economic cooperation, in the interests of the Romanian and Bangladesh peoples, and of international peace and cooperation. They expressed the view that the signing of a joint declaration by the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bangladesh during the visit constitutes a very important factor for the future development of bilateral relations in all areas of common interest.

8. The two presidents decided to raise their representation in the joint commission established under the agreement on economic and scientific-technical cooperation to the ministerial level, and issued instructions for the next session of this commission to be held as soon as possible. They agreed that, at the next session of the joint commission, the two sides should advance specific proposals on developing bilateral cooperation in various areas of common interest, particularly on possible joint projects.

9. The two heads of state also agreed that delegations of Romanian specialists will travel to Bangladesh by the end of October 1978 to identify and study possible projects in the areas of petroleum, natural gas, chemistry and petrochemistry, transport, agricultural machinery, light industry and other sectors in which joint projects can be implemented. They also decided to grant priority to bilateral, mutually advantageous cooperation in the areas of mining, naval construction, fishing and construction materials.

10. A general commercial agreement between Romania and Bangladesh was signed during the visit. The two presidents suggested that negotiations on agreements on avoiding double taxation, on air and maritime transport, on a convention between press agencies, and on a medical-veterinary convention should be completed as soon as possible.

11. The two presidents stressed that bilateral exchanges in the areas of education and culture play an important role as they promote greater understanding between the two peoples, and help strengthen their friendship. In this context, they expressed the desire to further promote the relations between Romania and Bangladesh in those areas.

12. Upon reviewing the international situation, the two presidents mentioned the profound political, economic and social changes that are prevalent in the world. They also emphasized the peoples' determination to live in freedom and peace, and their desire to eliminate the old imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policies of domination. They also reasserted the right of each state to develop, to have complete sovereignty over its national resources, and to be master of its destiny.

13. The two presidents stressed that, in view of the increasing interdependence among states, it is essential that all countries develop peaceful and harmonious relations, through a continuous dialog, with a view to safeguarding and promoting international peace, stability and progress. They expressed their governments' resolution to cooperate, through consistent and constructive efforts, to achieve this common goal.

14. The two heads of state reaffirmed their conviction that to achieve lasting peace in the world it is vital that relations among all states are based on full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, for territorial integrity, noninterference in internal affairs of other states, renunciation of the use or threat of force, under any pretext, and peaceful settlement of all international disputes.

15. Expressing the view that one of mankind's basic problems, on which peace and security in the world depend, is to eliminate underdevelopment and establish a new world economic order, the two presidents stressed the need to intensify national and international efforts along this line, and emphasized the importance of the forthcoming 1980 UN General Assembly session devoted to the new world economic order. In connection with the preparation for that session, the two presidents expressed the view that the developing countries, which have played and will continue to play a vital role in efforts to establish the new world economic order, must cooperate more closely to develop a clear concept and program of specific measures devoted to this goal of paramount importance for all mankind.

16. The two presidents expressed the view that disarmament is one of the most important contemporary problems. They stressed their countries' resolute stand on general, and primarily nuclear disarmament, under effective international control; a factor which will guarantee world peace. In this context, they stressed that the bodies established by the recent special UN General Assembly session must carry out intensive work to successfully conclude comprehensive agreements on this vitally important problem.

17. Upon reviewing the Middle East situation, the two presidents stressed their firm conviction that a just and lasting peace in that area must be based on Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, on restoring the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to have their own independent state, and on the guaranteed security and independence of all the states in that area.

18. The two presidents expressed anxiety in connection with the tension created by the minority racist government of South Africa, and firmly advocated the abolition of the apartheid practiced by that government. They reasserted their countries' full support for the struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia for national independence and freedom.

19. President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Ziaur Rahman stressed the need to strengthen the UN role in maintaining and consolidating world peace, in developing cooperation among all nations, in insuring firm observance of international law, and in solving mankind's major problems. They emphasized that the international organization must become increasingly more efficient to solve these primary international tasks.

20. The two presidents reaffirmed the need to insure active and direct participation of the developing countries in constructively solving mankind's major problems. They stressed that the developing countries are an important factor in international relations, and that they are increasingly asserting themselves in settling the great contemporary issues.

21. The meetings and talks between the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and the president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Ziaur Rahman, and the decisions made and the agreements concluded constitute an important contribution to developing bilateral relations, and are fully in keeping with the interests of the two peoples, and the cause of international peace and cooperation.

22. President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh Ziaur Rahman expressed sincere thanks for the warm reception and hospitality shown to him and his delegation, which made the visit very pleasant and useful. On behalf of himself and Mrs Ziaur Rahman, President Ziaur Rahman extended a cordial invitation to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and to Comrade Elena Ceausescu to pay an official friendship visit to Bangladesh. The invitation was accepted with great pleasure. The date of the visit will be set later.

Bucharest, October 6, 1978

MADAGASCAR PRESIDENT INTERVIEWED ON BILATERAL RELATIONS

AU061003Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0928 GMT 6 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 6 Oct, AGERPRES--We shall witness a quantitative and qualitative evolution of the relations between Romania and Madagascar, which will confirm my conviction, namely to confide in the future of these relations. This assessment belongs to Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, who, in an interview published by LUMEA weekly in its latest issue, points to both the solid bases of which the Romanian-Malagasy relations benefit and the particularly significant fact that the contacts at various levels go on for identifying new cooperation ventures and ways.

Showing that President Nicolae Ceausescu, too, wishes that the relations between the two countries expand and deepen, Didier Ratsiraka stresses: I can also say that whenever we requested his support, President Nicolae Ceausescu has immediately given it to us.

The president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar has recently paid an unofficial visit to Romania when he met and had talks with the Romanian head of state.

ERA SOCIALISTA DELEGATION MEETS WITH OFFICIALS IN PEKING

AU101002Y Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 9 Oct 78 p 6 AU

[Text] Peking, 8 Oct, AGERPRES--Wang Tung-hsing, vice chairman of the Chinese Communist Party [CCP] Central Committee, received the delegation of the ERA SOCIALISTA magazine led by editor in chief Stefan Voicu, member of the RCP Central Committee, which is on a visit to the PRC. The meeting was attended by: Ulanfu, member of the CCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Chu Mu-chih, deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee; Hsiung Fu, editor in chief of the HUNG CH'I (Red Flag) magazine, and other officials. The meeting was held in an especially warm and friendly atmosphere. Also present was Romanian Ambassador to Peking Florea Dumitrescu.

PRC INDUSTRIAL DELEGATION ARRIVES, BEGINS TALKS

AU052047Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1931 GMT 5 Oct 78

[Text] Bucharest, 5 Oct, AGERPRES--A delegation of the People's Republic of China, led by Chou Tzu-chien, minister of the First Ministry of Machine Building, arrived in Bucharest, on October 5, for a working visit to Romania.

At the arrival, the guests were welcomed by Ioan Avram, minister of machine building, and by other officials. Talks started the same day between the two ministers, on questions of further developing the bilateral collaboration in machine building.

AGERPRES GIVES DETAILS OF HYDROELECTRIC STATIONS

AU061015Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0950 GMT 6 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 6 Oct, AGERPRES--Another hydropower station has been put into operation at Budeasa, on the Arges. It is the 16th hydropower station on that river, the installed power of the hydropower system built there reaching 407 mw at present.

The harnessing of Romania's inland rivers--Bistrita, Arges, Lotru, Olt, etc--component element of the Romanian energy policy which aims at using cheap power sources, materialized in a 50 times increase in the installed power of hydro stations as compared to 1950. Now, the hydropower stations have an over 3,000 mw installed power.

The present energy situation requires, besides rational administration of power resources, the capitalization of the unused hydropower potential. The programme for harnessing hydropower resources envisages the full harnessing of the Olt, Riul Mare, Crisuri, Sebes and Somes Rivers. A hydropower station with an installed power of 450 mw will be built on the Riul Mare. A series of hydropower stations will also be built on the Sebes, having some 350 mw installed power and on the Olt--over 1,200 mw.

The hydropower stations on the inland rivers and those on the Danube--which will have in the end a 2,300 mw installed power--will supply, by the year 2000, almost 20 per cent of the electric power produced in Romania.

EGYPTIAN MILITARY ATTACHE HOSTS RECEPTION ON ARMY DAY

AU071423Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0925 GMT 7 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 7 Oct, AGERPRES--On the occasion of the day of the Egyptian Armed Forces, the military, air and naval attache of the Arab Republic of Egypt to Romania, Brigade General Hussein Amin Tolba [name as received], gave a reception on October 6.

Attending were Colonel General Vasile Ionel, deputy minister of national defence, other Romanian officials. Heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Romania, military attaches were present.

FINANCE MINISTER NICULESCU MEETS WITH SWISS OFFICIAL

AU102046Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1955 GMT 10 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 10 Oct, AGERPRES--Questions concerning the development of the relations of economic, commercial and financial collaboration between Romania and Switzerland were approached during a talk held in Bucharest on October 10 between Paul Niculescu, deputy prime minister and minister of finance of Romania, and Paul Rudolf Jolles, secretary of state, the Federal Department of Public Economy, director of the trade division of Switzerland, now on a visit to Romania.

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN-MONGOLIAN PROTOCOL--Ulaanbaatar, 4 Oct, AGERPRES--A protocol on goods exchanges and payments between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Mongolian People's Republic for 1979 was signed in Ulaanbaatar, stipulating further increase of goods exchanges between the two countries. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0917 GMT 4 Oct 78 AU]

ITALIAN COMMUNIST LEADER BERLINGUER ARRIVES ON VISIT

LD101130Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in 1103 GMT 10 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium Enrico Berlinguer, secretary general of the Italian Communist Party [PCI], arrived on a visit to Yugoslavia today. At Belgrade airport Berlinguer and members of the PCI delegation were welcomed and greeted by Stane Dolanc, Central Committee Presidium secretary; LCY Presidium member Aleksandar Grlickov; and Vlado Janzic, LCY Presidium executive secretary. After a brief stopover at Belgrade airport, Enrico Berlinguer left for Igalo [where President Tito is staying].

Received by Tito

LD101518Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1428 GMT 10 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpt] Hercegnovi--Today President of the Republic and of the LCY Josip Broz Tito received Enrico Berlinguer, secretary general of the Italian Communist Party [PCI] for long, cordial and friendly talks.

Also present at the broad exchange of views which took place on this occasion were Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, LCY Central Committee Presidium member Berislav Badurina, chef de cabinet of the president of the republic; Antonio Rubbi, PCI Central Committee member, and others. President Tito then entertained Enrico Berlinguer at luncheon, at which the participants in the talks were also present.

SUNDIC COMMENTS ON USSR, SFRY VISITS OF PCI'S BERLINGUER

Moscow Visit

LD092142Y Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 9 Oct 78 LD

[Text] We have decided our foreign political commentary to the visit of Enrico Berlinguer, leader of the Italian Communist Party [PCI], to Moscow. Before going to Moscow, Berlinguer met with Georges Marchais in Paris and after his visit to Moscow, he will come to Yugoslavia. Here is what Milika Sundic says:

[Begin recording] Berlinguer's visit to Moscow--even assuming that it will add nothing new to CPSU and PCI attitudes on the problems and relations in the communist and workers movement, about which the two parties have substantial differences--could signal the beginning of a new practice in interparty relations, which does not limit cooperation and concepts with obligatory agreement on paths of struggle for peace and socialism and with problems faced by the communist and workers movement. Moreover, the fact that Berlinguer was invited to Moscow leads to the conclusion that a dialog on this basis is possible and desirable and, this being the case, that one should not be afraid of differences which result from different conditions under which individual parties operate.

Although relations between the CPSU and the PCI are perhaps better than relations between the CPSU and the Spanish Communist Party or the French Communist Party, Berlinguer's talks in Moscow concern the same problems on which there are disagreements between the CPSU and West European communist parties.

Of course, this does not mean that Berlinguer has been given the power to discuss matters with CPSU leaders on behalf of Marchais, with whom he met earlier in Paris, or on behalf of Carrille, with whom he will probably meet soon, but further developments in relations between the CPSU and all three West European communist parties will to a great extent depend on the results of the Moscow dialog, because no matter how conditions in Italy differ from those in France and Spain, the communist parties of all three countries have come and still come into similar conflicts with the CPSU, regarding both the choice of paths of struggle for socialism and relations and cooperation among communist and workers parties. In terms of these two key questions, the PCI has remained consistent in its well-known stand that no socialist model can have ascendancy over another and that every party has the right to act autonomously, both in its choice of paths leading to socialism and in adopting stands on all questions concerning relations and cooperation in the communist and workers movement. Besides, the CPSU has never renounced this right, nor has anyone asked it to do so.

Should the opportunity arise, the PCI will be ready to establish relations with the CCP and to do so on foundations upon which its relations with other European and non-European communist and workers parties are based. Berlinguer will probably discuss this with Soviet leaders, too, primarily to convince them that a potential establishment of relations with the CCP will not detract from relations between the PCI and the CPSU. True enough, the CCP is not interested, at least for the time being, in establishing relations with the West European parties, although the possibility of that happening in the foreseeable future cannot be ruled out, depending on internal developments in China itself and on its specific interests. Be that as it may, the Moscow visit made by the PCI leader will not be restricted to relations between the two parties alone, regardless of the fact that improvement in interparty relations is its primary objective, relations which cannot be said to be especially good; but neither are they so bad as to make it impossible for the two parties to openly discuss all questions of interest.

If the visit is successful--and it must be believed that both sides will invest the necessary effort to make it so--the results would be useful for all other parties, especially for better understanding between tne parties of Western Europe and the CPSU. [end recording]

SFRY Visit

LD102044Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 10 Oct 78 LD

[Text] As you have already heard, Enrico Berlinguer, secretary general of the Italian Communist Party [PCI], has left for Igalo. Here is Milika Sundic, speaking on the significance of the meeting between Tito and Berlinguer:

It can be said unhesitatingly that relations between the LCY and the PCI are very good and friendly, founded on principles of full equality and mutual respect. This is characteristic of Yugoslav-Italian relations generally. Let us remember, the PCI played a very significant and constructive role in efforts which led to successful regularization of all matters of dispute between Yugoslavia and Italy, inherited from World War II. The Osimo accords are an example of how two countries with differing social orders can and must solve matters of dispute in the spirit of the Helsinki document on cooperation and security in Europe. The LCY and the PCI hold identical or very similar positions on all questions of cooperation and relations in the communist and workers movement.

This was manifested particularly during the long preparations for the Berlin conference of European communist parties and workers parties and later in interpretations of the Berlin document. The LCY and the PCI are agreed on the assessment that all communist and workers parties should be equal and completely independent in carrying out internal and foreign policies, subject to the specific conditions in which they work. Both parties are also in favor of comradely and constructive discussion on all problems with which the communist and workers movement is confronted, and are against labeling and interference in others' internal affairs.

The numerous contacts and regular exchanges of views on all questions of joint interest, particularly the meetings between Comrades Tito and Berlinguer, have enabled cooperation between the LCY and the PCI to reach a high level of mutual understanding and trust and thereby relations between the two parties have become a significant factor of interstate cooperation between Yugoslavia and Italy. Prior to his visit to Yugoslavia, Enrico Berlinguer had talks with Georges Marchais in Paris and Leonid Brezhnev in Moscow. His visit to Yugoslavia, however, is in no way conditioned by the visits to Paris and Moscow, although it is probable that many questions which are the usual subject of any dialog between leaders of communist and workers parties will be on the agenda of the talks between Tito and Berlinguer.

Enrico Berlinguer led the PCI delegation at the 11th LCY Congress, when his current visit to Yugoslavia was agreed upon. As has been usual, this time again the current situation in the communist and workers movement and the situation in the world as a whole will be discussed. Since the last meeting between Tito and Berlinguer, on 20 June this year in Belgrade, the first day of the 11th LCY Congress, many significant events connected with the activity of Yugoslavia and the LCY have occurred in the world, of which the ministerial conference of nonalined countries in Belgrade and Hua Kuo-feng's visit to Yugoslavia should be particularly singled out. Of course, Berlinguer will be interested in both events, in view of the PCI's positive attitude toward the policy of nonalinement and the role played by Yugoslavia in the movement, as well as the PCI's readiness to establish relations with the Chinese Communist Party if the opportunity arises.

However, the two parties cannot be satisfied with either the state of relations in the communist and workers movement or the world situation. During the Tito-Berlinguer talks, there will be an exhaustive exchange of opinions on both these questions. They will also talk about both the internal and external activity of the LCY and the PCI. Taken as a whole, the meeting between Tito and Berlinguer will signify further progress in development of good and friendly relations between the LCY and the PCI on the basis of full equality and noninterference in internal affairs, as well as a contribution to affirmation of the principles of the Berlin conference of European communist and workers parties.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON DJURANOVIC' NORWAY VISIT

Speaks at Oslo Dinner

LD101346Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2130 GMT 9 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpts] Oslo--Odvar Nordli, prime minister of Norway, gave a formal dinner tonight in honor of his guest Veselin Djuranovic, Federal Executive Council president, and for members of the Yugoslav state delegation who are on an official visit to Norway. Norwegian Government members and many representatives of Norway's political, economic and public life attended the dinner.

Toasts were delivered during the dinner. Expressing his thanks for the warm reception and for the words of welcome, Veselin Djuranovic, Federal Executive Council president, said in his toast: "We consider this visit to Norway to be yet another expression of our mutual desire to continue along the path of friendship established during the difficult days of the struggle against Nazism, when our peoples so spontaneously understood each other and drew forever close. It is only in the difficult times of history that one can, in a relatively brief period of time, develop sentiments and relations of such closeness between peoples. In cruel conditions of war, endeavor and tribulation, the peoples in fact find it easy to manifest the full strength of their dignity and pride.

"Once again I would like to stress our joy that relations between Yugoslavia and Norway are developing successfully and are being constantly promoted, in keeping with the wishes of the Yugoslav and, I am convinced, of the Norwegian people. This is why we attach exceptional importance to our talks.

"Our cooperation can be further promoted primarily because it is an example of respect for the principles of equality and noninterference in internal affairs, with full respect for the inalienable right of every country freely to decide its own development and orientations. We know and feel that in building better relations in the current world we have to rely on each other. In this context, I would like to stress that the SFRY is guided by these principles in its overall international activity. The firm international position and considerable reputation of Yugoslavia in the world is the result of this policy; a particular contribution has been made by President Tito, with his consistent and tireless activity for the cause of progress and peace in the world."

Federal Executive Council President Djuranovic continued:

"There are no outstanding problems between our countries and I am confident that any future disagreements cannot be assumed or imagined. On the contrary, there is desire in our hearts for cooperation in all areas, and I mean long-term cooperation, in keeping with real possibilities and mutual interests. We consider the further development of our economic cooperation to be important. Our assessment is that it can and must be broader and more varied, with bigger and more balanced commodity exchange, coupled with cooperation, joint programs and investments, technical cooperation, and cooperation in the field of tourism, transport and others. We have not yet fully exhausted all possibilities which are offered to us and of which we are already aware. More intensive contacts between our business people could, I am confident, encourage new initiatives. We have the responsible task of continuing to work in this direction.

"Yugoslavia attaches particular importance to the need for continued political and other contacts with Norway. In terms of the established tradition, they are not only an encouragement to our relations but also the best way in which we can make a joint contribution toward overcoming current international difficulties."

"As European countries in important strategic areas, Norway and Yugoslavia are vitally interested in a joint future based on peace, security and equal cooperation," Djuranovic went on. "This is why our two countries are so resolutely working for international detente and why they are so interested in resolving the key problems of the present-day world. This is why we believe that more intensive cooperation is useful and can substantially contribute toward general international cooperation, particularly the implementation and fullest possible application of the principles of the CSCE Final Act.

"In approaching these problems and activities to resolve them and to promote peace and security, the readiness to consistently act in the direction of overcoming existing divergencies is much more important than differences in individual stands. We particularly respect the Norwegian stand toward essential problems of international economic relations. Your country ranks among the few developed countries which understand the substance of world economic problems, particularly those against which the developing countries are battling. This stand of Norway has a broader international-political significance. To overcome them is not only in the interest of the less developed countries, but in the interest of the world's overall development and of the elimination of dangers threatening both the developed and developing countries."

Veselin Djuranovic then stressed in his toast:

"The most important thing in the world today is to fight for continuation of detente and for democratization, to insure that all countries and peoples have the opportunity to make a more equal contribution to consolidation of peace and security. As you know, the nonalined countries and the policy of nonalinement, of which Yugoslavia has been a consistent protagonist from the very first day, are working to this end. Together with other nonalined countries, we are resolutely working to consolidate the United Nations' influence to limit armaments and to create conditions for the process of genuine disarmament.

"We are urging establishment of new economic relations in the world and consolidation of every country's independence. The recent nonalined ministerial conference held in Belgrade this summer reinforced the basic principles and orientation of the nonalined movement as an independent and nonbloc (?force operating on) the world scene. It also resolutely rejected all attempts to divide the nonalined countries and (?established a consensus) for joint action and activity of nonalined countries at this year's 33d session of the UN General Assembly on most important international political and economic problems. We know full well with what vigor and consistency Norway, as does Yugoslavia, approaches the very important business of consolidating the United Nations' efficiency and the consistent application of its decisions and resolutions.

"It is precisely through applying the stands and documents adopted by the United Nations that dangerous crises such as the Middle East crisis, the conflicts in the south of Africa and other important international problems can ultimately be resolved. In the Middle East crisis it is necessary to insure movement toward a lasting equitable and comprehensive solution. This implies implementation of all the Palestinian people's inalienable rights, including their right to their own country, coupled with an adequate role for the PLO, which is the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. This means that any lasting solution requires Israel's withdrawal from all territories occupied in 1967. In the south of Africa, where racist regimes in Rhodesia and the South African Republic, that is to say in Namibia, are trying to circumvent UN decisions and retain their power, we must vigorously and urgently insure the peoples' liberation from racialist oppression and discrimination."

In conclusion, Federal Executive Council President Veselin Djuranovic expressed his conviction that this meeting will represent further encouragement to development and consolidation of our reciprocal relations. "This is the path we have been treading for a long time, to the joy of our peoples. In this sense we will, I am confident, direct our future activity without any difficulties or hesitation," Djuranovic said and concluded:

"(?Imbued) with this pleasant conviction, dear friends, I raise this glass to the honor of his majesty King Olav V, to your health, Mr Prime Minister, to the health of your wife and associates, to the further development of friendly relations and even more fruitful cooperation between Yugoslavia and Norway."

Tours Stavanger, Oil Installations

LD101456Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1342 GMT 10 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Stavanger, 10 Oct, TANJUG--On the second day of their official visit to Norway, Yugoslav Federal Executive Council President Veselin Djuranovic and the members of a Yugoslav delegation today visited Stavanger, capital of the western province of Rogaland and the center of Norway's oil industry on the Northern Sea. The Yugoslav delegation was welcomed by Mayor Arne Rettedal who said his city was honored to be able to acquaint the Yugoslav delegation with the economic achievements and development of present-day Norway. This morning, Djuranovic and the Yugoslav delegation toured, in the company of their hosts, the facilities of a number of Norwegian oil companies, including the Statoil state company and two factories in Hinavangen and Dusavik, at which platforms are being built for deep sea prospecting and gas and oil drilling.

ZARKOVIC RETURNS FROM OFFICIAL VISIT TO ANGOLA

LD101315Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1014 GMT 10 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Vidoje Zarkovic, SFRY Presidency member and President Tito's personal envoy, returned to Belgrade today following his visit of several days to Angola. At Surcin Airport, he and the delegation members were welcomed by Stane Dolanc, LCY Central Committee Presidium secretary; Federal Executive Council members Vajo Skendzic and Ilija Topalovski; Slavko Kuhar, secretary general of the republican Presidency; Milorad Pesic, deputy federal secretary of foreign affairs; and other personalities. Angolan Ambassador Joao Filipe Martins was in the welcoming party too.

Discusses Results of Visit

LD101335Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1019 GMT 10 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--"Our delegation is returning very satisfied with the results of our visit to the People's Republic of Angola, which is linked to Yugoslavia by deep traditional friendship formed and proven during the Angolan people's struggle to drive out Portuguese colonialists and to bring about their liberation." This was said in a statement on his return from Angola by Vidoje Zarkovic, SFRY Presidency member and personal representative of President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito, who led the Yugoslav delegation during a visit of several days to that nonalined country.

"As personal representative of President Tito, I had the honor of conveying Comrade Tito's message to Angolan President Neto and, together with comrades in our delegation, of carrying out with him and other senior Angolan and MPLA-Labor Party leaders a very lively exchange of views on current international problems, on further joint activities within the framework of the nonalined movement and on expansion of our very fruitful bilateral cooperation. Despite complex international conditions and the country's situation, pressure by racist regimes in the south of Africa and by other reactionary forces abroad, and despite outside enemy elements, the People's Republic of Angola is successfully building socialist social relations in keeping with its conditions there.

"As a free, independent and nonalined country, the People's Republic of Angola is making a significant contribution to the struggle for liberation of the south of Africa and for peace and progress in Africa and the world. We have been impressed by the Angolan working people's efforts and by their results in the struggle to build their country and to pull it out of economic backwardness, which is the result of centuries of colonial oppression.

"All the talks took place in a very friendly atmosphere. They confirmed that we have identical or very close stands on a number of topical international issues and that we shall invest maximum efforts to consolidate the unity of action capability of the nonalined countries and to prepare the forthcoming summit in Havana as successfully as possible, on the foundations laid down at the recent nonalined ministerial conference in Belgrade. Both we and Angola will continue to render political, material and other assistance to liberation movements in their struggle for freedom and the final liquidation of colonialism, racism and apartheid.

"We noted that our bilateral cooperation was developing favorably, especially on the economic plane, and that our political contacts and the very close relations between our socio-political organizations were very important. However, at the same time we agreed that possibilities exist for an even broader development of bilateral relations in all fields and that both sides will try to insure these relations are developed further and substantively enriched. In conclusion, I should like to say that we are confident that relations between our countries and parties will go from strength to strength," Vidoje Zarkovic said.

Further Reportage

For Belgrade TANJUG reportage on the visit and the communique issued on the visit of Vidoje Zarkovic, SFRY Presidency member, to the People's Republic of Angola from 5-9 October, see the Southern Africa section of the 11 October Sub-Saharan Africa DAILY REPORT.

CAPE VERDE ISLANDS PRESIDENT ARRIVES ON VISIT

LD101838Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1640 GMT 10 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Dubrovnik, 10 Oct, TANJUG--At the invitation of President of Yugoslavia Tito, President of the Republic of Cape Verde and Secretary General of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde Aristides Maria Pereira arrived today, with his wife and aides, on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia. President Pereira and the distinguished guests were welcomed at Dubrovnik airport by the Assembly of Yugoslavia vice president, Sinan Hasani. President Pereira, members of the Cape Verde delegation and Yugoslav officials then drove to the "Croatia" hotel, Cavtat, President Pereira's residence during the stay in this part of Yugoslavia.

STOJAN ANDOV DISCUSSES COOPERATION WITH GREEK MINISTER

LD102316Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1404 GMT 10 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Stojan Andov, Federal Executive Council member, and chairman of the commission for coordination of economic cooperation between the SFRY, the EEC and EFTA, had talks today with Yeoryios Kondoyioryis, minister in the Greek Government, who is visiting Yugoslavia in connection with the session of the interministerial commission session in the capacity of chairman of the Greek part of the commission.

In the talks it was noted by both sides that bilateral cooperation was developing in the spirit of neighborly relations and the desire was expressed that this cooperation continue to develop and expand in mutual interest.

There was also an exhaustive exchange of views in the talks about the negotiations which Yugoslavia is holding with the EEC on a new agreement to create conditions for more comprehensive, stable and long-term cooperation, as well as about negotiations on Greece joining the European Community.

SFRY PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN FRANCE

LD101834Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1652 GMT 10 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Paris, 10 Oct, TANJUG--A delegation of the Assembly of Yugoslavia foreign-political committee arrived today on a seven-day visit to French parliament. The delegation is headed by the committee's chairman, Nijaz Dizdarevic.

In addition to working meetings with members of the French parliament's foreign-political committee, the Yugoslav delegation will also meet with Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud, president of the French parliament Chaban Delmas and Minister of Foreign Trade Deniau.

DPRK DELEGATION DISCUSSES COOPERATION IN BELGRADE

LD101816Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1605 GMT 10 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Oct, TANJUG--Economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea [DPRK] lags behind political relations between the two friendly socialist and non-aligned countries it was set out today at a plenary meeting of government delegations headed by Vice Premier Branislav Ikonic and (Kong Chin-tae) of Korea.

The two sides assessed President Kim Il-song's 1975 visit to Yugoslavia and President Tito's 1977 visit to Korea as having greatly stimulated the development of friendly relations between the two countries.

During the meeting today, the two delegations gave special attention to possibilities for promoting bilateral trade and cooperation in the power, machine building, automobile, electronic and food industries, agriculture and petroleum prospecting.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY TALKS WITH CUBAN DELEGATION 4 OCTOBER

AU061436Y Belgarde BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Oct 78 p 4 AU

[Text] Yesterday, Marko Orlandic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, received a Cuban study delegation consisting of Dr Antonio Pereira and Raul Lopes, which is visiting Yugoslavia within the framework of a regular program of cooperation between the two parties.

Both sides expressed the conviction that a better mutual acquaintance will contribute to an even more successful development of friendly relations and cooperation between the LCY and the Cuban Communist Party.

FURTHER REPORTAGE OF TITO'S VISIT IN MACEDONIA, MONTENEGRO

Meets with Macedonian Leaders

LD062350Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1510 GMT 6 Oct 78 LD

["Tito Meets Macedonian Political Aktiv"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Skopje--This morning, President Tito held talks with the leading aktiv of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia during which Angel Cemerski, Macedonian Central Committee president, and Blagoja Popov, republican Executive Council president, briefed him on topical political, social and economic problems of this republic.

The hard work by the working people in organizations of associated labor and in communities this year is again bringing about a dynamic growth of economic activity, accompanied by stronger and enhanced socialist self-managemer relations, said Popov. The economic development to date, which is increasingly based on development of our industry, is providing a sound material basis for developing the economy and social activity, which enables the further development of socioeconomic relations on a self-management basis.

Taken as a whole, the republic's social product this year will rise by about 7 percent, which was the percentage increase last year as well. The rate of growth would have been much higher but for a shortfall in agricultural production this year and last year because of very poor weather conditions. Apart from that, we considerably boosted vegetable production, fruit, grapes, rice, poppies and some industrial cultures. Construction of the hydro system will enable irrigation of about 120,000 hectares of arable area out of a total of 655,000 hectares. In the period ahead, it is our intention to go on building multipurpose small hydro systems as well.

Popov informed President Tito that Macedonia meets over 40 percent of Yugoslav rice needs, that it is virtually the only producer and exporter of table grapes and that about 50 percent of tobacco production is exported. The Socialist Republic of Macedonia ranks among the biggest fruit and vegetable producers.

Popov mentioned favorable Macedonian results in commodity exchange this year and in expanding and intensifying cooperation with the nonalined and developing countries.

In order to develop the republic more evenly as a whole, we are investing great effort in accelerating development of insufficiently developed areas. During the present development period, out of all 14 nondeveloped municipalities, 10 are fulfilling development more rapidly than the average development in the republic. In order to slow population migration from the countryside into the towns, a program of development of hill and mountain towns, as well as border municipalities, is being implemented, said Popov.

During the past social plan period, over 74 percent of available resources has been channelled into realizing the program to build electroenergy capacities, coal mines, copper mines and flotation plants, nickel mines and smelting plants, into developing the agro-industrial complex, particularly stockbreeding, and in developing capacities to add to the range of agricultural products and to process it.

Serious attention has been paid to increasing efficiency in economic operations, rational use of available resources and to improving other qualitative factors, especially this and last year.

This has made it possible for about 40 percent of social product growth to be based on increased labor productivity. However, we are still lagging considerably in applying modern technique and technology, compared to the developed republics.

Popov went on to speak of the results in noneconomic activities. About 280,000 pupils attend primary schools this year, over 85,000 pupils are in secondary guided education, and over 35,000 students are in high schools and schools of higher education. Since liberation, over 40,000 students have graduated at faculties and in schools of higher learning.

In implementing the policy of equality of nations and nationalities in our republic, Popov said, we have greatly expanded the educational network, insuring that a great percentage of children are involved in educational processes in the Albanian and Turkish languages. This also applies to cultural activities, information media, and so forth.

Material development of the republic, said Popov, has made it possible to employ about 50,000 new workers in the period 1975-1978, which has brought the number of employed people in the republic to over 380,000, or 21 percent of the overall population, which is 2 percent up on 1975.

In implementing the policy of returning our workers doing temporary work abroad, we noticed very positive changes, Popov went on. Out of about 25,000 such people who returned home, we have employed about 20,000. However, there are still about 33,000 people from Macedonia holding temporary employment abroad. I would like to inform you, Popov told President Tito, that we also come up against serious shortcomings and problems expressed in their most direct form in income difficulties, economic use of labor and, finally, in the still serious losses incurred by a number of organizations of associated labor. Popov then pointed out the inadequate economic structure, shortage of energy, and some deterioration in economic conditions.

At the moment, we are working intensively to make the losses good. We are constantly fighting against the habit of idleness, irresponsible attitudes, unsatisfactory qualifications structures and so forth. However, Popov stressed, more flexible regulations and a more varied approach to solving these problems is required, particularly in cases where negative impacts of the world market, as in the case of lead, zinc and ferrous alloys production and in production of some other products, have to be neutralized.

We think that in solving this problem, which is of importance not only to our republic but to other republics and provinces as well, our social community at large must be involved in addition to our own efforts, both from the point of view of insuring more favorable conditions and from the point of view of exports.

The inflationary manifestations in our country have had a very complex effect on our republic, which has had a bearing on unsatisfactory fulfillment of real personal income by employees and on increasing the cost of investment works. Popov informed President Tito that resources of organizations of associated labor had been pooled for constructing electroenergy sources, and that a public loan had been floated in the republic for 1.1 billion dinars, in order to build the motorway and other highways, and that 1.4 billion dinars had been subscribed.

There is no doubt that federal fund resources for development of economically insufficiently developed republics and provinces have significantly contributed to the more rapid development of the republic's material basis.

Taken as a whole, this republic's economic development, during the first 3 years of the current economic period, is implemented with dynamic force at the lower end of the planned growth. We will try, therefore, during the next 2 years, to being about a more dynamic development of the republic. But despite everything, we shall not be in a position to keep abreast of the intense development of our country as a whole.

The social plan of the republic has made it possible for organizations of associated labor in other republics and provinces to invest in projects in Macedonia by using federal fund resources. At the beginning of 1977, the Macedonian Assembly passed a decision which laid down criteria for joint investment of some of the federal fund resources by organizations of associated labor, acting on a self-management basis. This has secured the necessary conditions and the scope enabling organizations of associated labor, not only in our republic but in the country as a whole, to work in partnership. However, this process is only in its incipient stage, although we have a considerable number of organizations which are members of complex organizations of associated labor from other republics and provinces.

In the ensuing period, Popov said, industry will be the basic protagonist for raising the level of Macedonian social development, for resolving the problem of employing those capable of working and of achieving a breakthrough of technical-technological progress in all economic areas. Within this framework, emphasis will be on extending the structure, introducing new products, and on a higher level of quality of the finished product, especially in metal processing, electro-industry, in the chemical industry and in other progressive branches of industry with which we will insure an increase in the economy's accumulative power.

In view of the advantages which we have in the agro-industrial complex, we will also pay special attention to developing agriculture. In so doing, we will try to better resolve irrigation problems, problems of reorientation to higher profit produce and its processing, including cattle breeding, Blagoja Popov concluded.

Informing President Tito of the basic directions of Macedonian LC activity and of some important republican socioeconomic and sociopolitical questions, Angel Cemerski stressed that, following party congresses, the Macdeonian LC had become actively involved in realizing the adopted stands, decisions and directions.

On the basis of an all-round critical analysis of the past period, clear and concrete stands were laid down on all questions of our further material and social development and of further construction and implementation of the socioeconomic and political system of socialist self-management. In this context, Cemerski stressed, our activity is channelled primarily into insuring an even greater degree of organizational and action unity, responsibility and efficiency in all members' direct activity, and that of the LC organizations and organs. We pay special attention to promoting forms of organization and methods of work for the LC organizations' and organs' activity, and to coordination and synchronization of activity of all organized subjective forces in the actions which we pursue.

For our activity in further developing socialist self-management relations, Cemerski went on, the key question is how to fulfill the role of the League of Communists in all spheres of economic and social life more consistently and more efficiently. We believe that all basic prerequisites for this have been established. The Macedonian LC today is capable of fulfilling such a role, both in terms of the number and the structure of its membership, in terms of the thoroughness of its ideological orientations and of its political orientation, in terms of its organizational presence at all levels of social organizations and in all spheres of social life, and in terms of both the reputation and influence which it has in the working class and in broad peoples' masses.

In order to obtain objectively possible results in consolidating the LC's concrete action ability, and its real influence on the process of development, we must fight even more vigorously in certain environments to overcome manifestations of verbalism, inactivity of a section of organizations and LC members, and tendencies to work. The question is one of providing ideopolitical and action training to LC basic organizations, because it is precisely the basic organization which can and must be the direct initiator of concrete actions for solving the problems in the environment in which it is active, and must be a mobilizer of all working people. In this sense, we are trying to involve basic organizations of the League of Communists in a deeper and more comprehensive analysis of concrete problems in their environments, so that they can provide ideopolitical stands and lay down concrete tasks for LC members, at which they will work in the environments in which they live and work in the self-management organs within their sociopolitical community. We are trying to do so through a democratic dialog and by personal example, as well as by mobilizing other working people.

Better organization and improvement in LC work methods will certainly contribute to greater and more organized involvement of communists in the work of the Socialist Alliance, the trade unions and other sociopolitical and social organizations as well. We are conscious of the fact that this is of decisive significance because the League of Communists cannot resolve social problems inside its organizations and organs nor impose its attitudes; as a party of the masses, it must operate through the activity of sociopolitical organizations and through the increasingly ramified forms of direct and delegate process of organization and decisionmaking.

We attach great significance to further training the trade union federation. For in the constitution and in the law on associated labor as well as in other laws pertaining to the system and social agreements and self-managing accords, we have laid down many issues in the solution of which the trade unions play a significant role and bear direct responsibility. Trade unions play a particular role and have a particular responsibility in development and consistent application of the system, the policy and concrete relations in disposition of income and in distribution of personal incomes.

Trade unions, as mass organizations of the working class, should affirm themselves in direct social practice, as the strongest dam against all bourgeois and technomanagerial attempts at usurpation of the inalienable self-managing rights of workers, but, at the same time, as a factor of organized opposition to negative tendencies inside the working class itself.

In other words, the basic organization and trade union organs should be the place where the workers' critical word on all issues of material and social development should be heard and where, at the same time, phenomena of demagogic pronouncements, spurious solidarity, tolerant attitudes toward idleness and lack of discipline are branded and eliminated.

Speaking on some issues of the republic's socioeconomic development, Cemerski stressed that the republic's economic situation could be assessed as fairly complex and he informed President Tito of some significant actions which the Macedonian LC was taking to more fully grasp and resolve the key problems of economic development. One of these all-encompassing actions in the broader sphere is the battle to increase work productivity.

There is no doubt that very serious objective factors exert influence on the labor productivity level of our economy, such as the general level of industrialization, structural disharmonies and insufficient reproductive linking by organizations of associated labor, some elements of the economic system, and so forth. However, one thing is certain, the results would be far greater were we to try to resolve the subjective problems in a more organized manner, beginning from weaknesses in investment policy, production orientation, internal work organization (which still has the features of levelling out and insufficient incentives for productive and creative work), right up to the problem of work discipline and of responsibility of individual economic exponents in carrying out their tasks.

Therefore, it is with the involvement of all LC organizations and organs and of other sociopolitical organizations, especially that of the trade unions, of all delegate assemblies and their executive organs and bodies, of the chamber of economy and other associations, of scientific institutions and all other subjects in every organization of associated labor and at the level of the entire economy that we shall fundamentally and concretely grasp the situations, problems and their causes and, on this basis, take concrete measures and actions.

In his speech, Cemerski dealt particularly with implementation and development of the economic system, as well as with the policy of speedier development of economically insufficiently developed republics and the Province of Kosovo. In building the economic system on the basis of the constitution, we have created conditions to make all economic activity dynamic and have opened up a new stage in development of socialist self-managing relations, Cemerski stressed.

New solutions pertaining to the system have already yielded significant results in many spheres, but the inertia of old relations still persists. The approach to grasping and resolving individual concrete economic problems is still not analytic enough, which leads to an unsatisfactory degree of stability of solutions pertaining to the system and of measures of current economic policy; the consequence of this is often a disorientation of the organization of associated labor, as well as objective encouragement for the tendency to blame society for one's own weaknesses.

Subjective forms of resistance to fundamental change in (?relations) of reproduction, and so forth, are also still present. From this stems the need for the League of Communists to deal with these issues in even greater detail as well as in a more organized and concrete manner and to intensify, together with other social factors, the direct activity aimed at organizing associated labor on the basis of self-management and at achieving qualitatively new relations in the sphere of production, goods circulation and finance.

As regards implementation of the policy of speedier development of insufficiently developed republics and the Province of Kosovo, uneven development is essentially a long-term problem and is one crucial issue among the economic and political questions of nations and nationalities and of republics and provinces in our multinational socialist community.

Despite certain vaccillations and deviations from the planned diminishing of differences in degree of development, this policy has basically been implemented. Thanks to that, our republic too, as have all other insufficiently developed republics and the Province of Kosovo, achieved a fairly dynamic development in the past period.

In ending his report, Cemerski stressed that the entire political situation in the republic could be assessed as positive.

The LC policy established at the 11th LCY Congress and the messages contained in Comrade Tito's report and summation speech at that congress have been broadly and unreservedly accepted by the working class and by all working people and citizens. Certainly a contribution to this are the indisputable results in material and social development and the increase in the personal and social standard of living, positive changes in development of self-managing socialist socioeconomic and political relations, stability in the entire country's political situation, and the growing prestige and influence of Yugoslavia in international relations, Angel Cemerski said at the end of his speech.

Having heard the introductory reports by Angel Cemerski and Blagoja Popov, President Tito, in talks which lasted over 2 hours, showed interest in a series of topical trends in socioeconomic relations and then said:

I would like to say a few words about my impressions gained from your reports. I believe that your observations and conclusions are very good, that you have a grasp of all phenomena, particularly of the negative ones which you have, as does the whole country. And this is important because it makes it possible to go from words to deeds and to overcome these weaknesses as soon as possible.

This year I have spoken in detail on various occasions, recently in Slovenia and Serbia, about various weaknesses and I would not like to repeat that today. But I would like to say that we could go forward more speedily under the proviso that we resolve certain matters more efficiently.

For instance, I would like to point out the question of localism and isolationism. Today, there are still cases of some local authorities surrounding themselves with various barriers, opposing communications with other regions, opposing expansion of cooperation, investment in other areas, pooling of resources by work organizations, etc. All this hinders our more rapid and successful development. Therefore such phenomena and types of behavior should be eliminated as soon as possible, because this is not something of an objective nature, but reflects erroneous subjective views of our internal development. By its nature, the socialist system demands, particularly in the economic sphere, the greatest possible breadth. There must be no restrictions in this respect. We must prevent such tendencies which still exist and we must work toward eliminating them. Let us then take the question of prices. You see, comrades, we continually talk about the fact that the standard of living could not be raised by increasing prices and that price increases merely encourage inflation. It is a particularly erroneous assumption when factories which are in the red think that they can resolve their problem of losses by raising prices. In doing so, they achieve exactly the opposite--they exacerbate the situation, both their own and that of others, and contribute to inflation. Therefore, I have said that raising prices does not represent the way to increase the standard of living and to speed up development. In a nutshell, in this respect, too, we must be realistic and decisive. Or, let us take the question of labor productivity, a subject on which I have recently spoken.

In this respect, we are still lagging quite a bit behind highly developed countries, despite the fact that we have the same or similar technology. This means that we still do not have a good organization of work in all enterprises nor sufficiently developed consciousness among some of our people that this is the condition necessary to our economic competitiveness on the world market.

However, Yugoslavia is solvent. It enjoys confidence and can obtain credit whenever it wants. But I am against excessive indebtedness, particularly if this is done in an unorganized manner, as it is sometimes done by some enterprises and republics. We must bear in mind how and why these credits are taken. We also sometimes incur unnecessary debts.

In your reports, you have spoken about all this in great detail and I will, therefore, not deal with that any further. I fully agree with what you have said. You have grasped all the problems and now it is up to you to resolve them. We cannot limit ourselves simply to holding meetings from time to time and to noting weaknesses at such meetings. This is not enough. It is necessary for us to fight energetically against various omissions and shortcomings.

For this reason, I exhort you to carry out, consistently and energetically, all the tasks which you outlined in your reports and which I consider to be very important. I know that you need a long period of time for that. We must, however, always bear in mind that we have to eliminate shortcomings in order to progress more quickly.

We have many problems before us, some of which are very serious. However, I can tell you that in spite of all that, our country is going forward. This can be seen in your part of the country, the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, particularly in Skopje, as well as in other republics. A great leap has been made in our development--in industry, agriculture and all other areas of the economy. This year we even had natural disasters, the most important being the drought, both in your area and in other places. That is why the wheat and corn yields are lower this year, but not enough to cause concern.

Today we have a much stronger material base than a few years ago. If we constantly keep in mind what we ought to be doing, our prospects will be good and we can look peacefully toward our future. Even the highly developed countries are confronted with various difficulties today. Sometimes their difficulties also affect us. This is particularly manifest in our trade. We constantly import more from those countries than we export to them. As regards reduction of imports and increase in exports, you have recently made quite a lot of progress, and I am very pleased by that.

I have spoken on more than one occasion of our difficulties with the EEC. Talks are currently in progress and I hope that favorable conditions will be created for improving our unsatisfactory position; i.e. conditions for a reduction of the trade imbalance which is very large at the moment, to our disadvantage, and for expansion in economic cooperation.

To a great extent, Yugoslavia now covers its trade deficit with foreign currency inflow from tourism and other invisible earnings. Income from tourism will probably exceed $1 billion this year. We can achieve much more in this sphere. We must bear in mind, however, that a considerable proportion of foreign currency also flows out because, parallel with an increasing standard of living, the number of our people traveling abroad is constantly rising. In the area of agriculture, we have achieved great results and are among the most advanced countries in this respect. In particular, we must continue our efforts to develop as much cooperation as possible between the social and the private, individual sector, so that the latter develops increasingly in a socialist direction.

Our capabilities in agriculture are much greater, but we must make more use of scientific achievements. I get the impression that there is a lot of barren soil here in Macedonia, in which case science ought to determine which cultures are most likely to succeed under these conditions.

I am sure that you have overcome what is most difficult in Macedonia and that you have a good base and can now go forward even faster.

It is clear that the question of more rapid development of the insufficiently developed is still before us. Their more rapid development is in the interest of all, both of themselves and of those who are more developed, and of Yugoslavia as a whole. Not even the developed republics can progress if other parts of our country are lagging behind in development.

On the other hand, however, I am also against the idea that the more developed must wait for the others to develop. Any lagging behind on the part of the developed republics would also be to the disadvantage of those less well developed. The wealthier developed republics are, the more they will be able to help the others, and it is all the more important that we really speed up the development of the insufficiently developed and, to a certain extent, increase the funds for aid. Above all, it has to be seen that most help is needed where there are most difficulties.

Special attention should be devoted to the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. In my opinion, even more help should be offered to that province. Moreover, the birthrate is highest there. Everything possible should be done to accelerate the development of the economy, and the conditions for this do exist. There is a lot of mining wealth in Kosovo--coal, nickel and so forth--and the possibilities for development of agriculture are also very favorable. In a word, all resources must be used for accelerating the development of Kosovo. Thereby our country as a whole will also advance more rapidly.

Yugoslavia has gained an enormous reputation in the world, thanks to what it was able to achieve out of backwardness and under the most difficult conditions. The unity of our community, composed of several nationalities, has contributed to a great extent to the strengthening of our prestige. Yugoslavia has become an example in the world of how several nations and nationalities can cooperate mutually and successfully and of how, along with full affirmation of their national identity and equality, their feeling that they are an inseparable part of Yugoslavia and that only in such a fraternal community can they create their happy future in full security is strengthened. Every one of our nationalities perceives the borders of Yugoslavia as a whole, and not its own narrow, national boundaries. This is very important, moreover. May we continue to be so.

Yugoslavia has gained great prestige, but that does not mean that everything is easy now and that we can sit back with our arms folded. Such an idea would be dangerous. I would not like to dwell too long on these questions, for as I have already said, you have well recognized all this. What is important now is that it be carried out.

In the second part of his speech, President Tito spoke about international relations and our country's foreign political activity. The international situation, he said, continues to cause concern. There is no sign of our going forward toward peace; instead there is stagnation and in places things are even going backward. For instance, detente in relations between the great powers is seriously stagnating.

True enough, it seems that signing the agreement on strategic arms limitation, the so-called SALT II, is impending. This is a good thing, but we believe that the process of relaxation should not be restricted merely to SALT II nor only to the United States and the USSR. Detente should be universal, applied everywhere, in all parts of the world, in resolving all negative phenomena, and it should encompass restraint in the use of force in order to prevent a closer approach to war.

President Tito then went on to speak about development of friendly relations and increasingly fruitful cooperation between Yugoslavia and the USSR, the United States and China, as well as with other countries, stressing that in this we are proceeding from well-known principles and that this is in the mutual and broader interest because it contributes to understanding and cooperation in the world.

Speaking then about the nonalined movement, President Tito condemned attempts at disuniting the movement and at introducing changes in its basic orientation. In this connection, he pointed to the role and significance of the recent ministerial conference of the nonalined countries in Belgrade in consolidating the unity of nonalined countries, based on the goals and principles adopted in Belgrade in 1961 and confirmed at subsequent summit conferences of the nonalined. President Tito also spoke about the circumstances under which the sixth summit of the nonalined countries, to be held in Havana next year, is being prepared. In these preparations, in President Tito's words, Yugoslavia is participating most actively, together with other countries. In this connection, President Tito stressed that our country will do everything in its power to have that summit meeting of nonalined countries achieve the best possible results.

Here I would like to say something, President Tito said, about our relations with neighboring countries. With some countries we have very good relations, and with some we have problems because of their nonrecognition of the rights of our national minorities who live there.

The recognition of the national minorities' rights is a question of principle. We have resolved it in our country; we respect all nationalities which live in our country, they enjoy all rights. Therefore, we have not only a moral right, but every other right and duty to take into account the way our national minorities in other countries are treated.

However, this is a long-term problem and we shall resolve it more successfully the more our relations with certain of our neighbors are improved as a whole and the more our cooperation with them in all areas is as developed as possible. Let us take the example of Italy with which, acting precisely in this way, we have jointly achieved a great deal.

I believe that with other neighboring countries, too, where these problems persist, we will one day come to that.

President Tito then said: As you know, I had talks with Greek Premier Karamanlis. I told him that we must put our relations on the broadest possible basis instead of viewing them only through the aspect of the national minority problem, which is indeed an important one. We said this elsewhere too, in Austria.

With Bulgaria, this problem has acquired, not through our fault, rather more serious proportions, but in this respect, too, we must--by mutual efforts--endeavor to gradually improve relations.

I am advocating the establishment of a greater movement on the borders so that people can cross them. This, for example, is what we have with Italy.

Economic and other cooperation and the exchange of cultural and other values have to be intensified. This will contribute to establishment of an increasing measure of reciprocal trust and mutual understanding.

I should like to stress once again that we never had and do not now have any territorial claims on any of our neighbors. I should like to recall that at the 1975 Helsinki conference on European security and cooperation I made a solemn declaration that Yugoslavia respects the principle of inviolability of borders and that it considers this principle to be equally valid for itself and for all its neighbors in relation to existing borders, irrespective of when and by virture of what instrument they were established.

I can state this today once again, before you and before everybody in the world, and stress once again that we wish to have good and friendly relations with all our neighbors on the basis of the well-known principles. We are confident that the results will not fail to materialize.

Our policy is constructive, principled and enjoys full recognition throughout our country, because it proceeds from the interests of all our republics and provinces and of all our nations and nationalities. It is also important, and I am asking everyone to abide by this, that our republics and provinces, too, should consistently implement this policy and that we should come to an agreement on everything.

Speaking of hotbeds of crisis, President Tito particularly stressed that the Middle East crisis continues to threaten the spread of conflict.

The Camp David talks, President Tito continued, appear to have opened a new process, which we are carefully following. This is, without a doubt, yet another attempt to find a solution for this difficult and dangerous crisis.

However, the outcome of the efforts depends on many factors. It is certain that without Israel's withdrawal from all territories occupied in 1967, without complete implementation of the national rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and to the establishment of their own independent state, and without accepting the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, it is impossible to visualize realistic prospects of attaining the so-eagerly-awaited solution which will bring peace, security and cooperation to that sensitive area. The participation of all directly interested partners can only increase real chances regarding the acceptance of a generally acceptable and equitable solution of the crisis.

Speaking of the situation in the south and in the Horn of Africa, President Tito pointed out the danger of that continent becoming a scene of rivalry between the blocs and the great powers, in order to create their own spheres of influence with all the negative consequences, which affect not only individual countries but international relations as a whole. The nonalined movement, stressed our president, has before it the important task of preventing Africa from becoming a scene of conflict due to outside factors and of contributing to peacefully overcoming disputes and conflicts between individual nonalined countries, and in so doing, reducing the possibility of outside interference. I am deeply convinced that through peaceful negotiations and agreement-seeking, African countries themselves can find solutions to all problems which encumber their relations.

Having stressed the positive importance of the recent meeting and agreement between Presidents Neto and Mobutu and normalization of relations between Angola and Zaire, President Tito stressed that with full UN involvement urgent measures must be applied which will make it possible for Namibia to gain independence. Yugoslavia is ready, President Tito stressed, to take part in UN activities in Namibia to attain this.

President Tito also stressed the need for Zimbabwe to see changes which will bring about full elimination of racial discrimination and apartheid in that African country.

Concluding his address, President Tito again stressed that Yugoslavia has always conducted a principled policy, that it has never been guided by momentary advantages and that this has given it an enormous reputation in the world. This places us under the obligation, our president said in conclusion, to continue in this way, coupled with further full support by all our working people.

After President Tito had spoken, Angel Cemerski, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia, thanked President Tito for his detailed speech. After that, tumultously greeted by all present, President Tito went out into Skopje's streets, where tens of thousands of young people, children and adults waited for him with bouquets of flowers and greeted him all along the route to his residence on Mt Vodne.

Exchanges Toasts With Smilevski

LD081244Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2128 GMT 6 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpts] Skopje--At a dinner given in President Tito's honor at the Macedonian Assembly building this evening, Vidoje Smilevski, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, turned to his dearest guest and addressed the following words to him:

"Dear Comrade Tito, allow me to express the great joy and pleasure of the working people and citizens, of the Macedonian nation and of nationalities in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, and of all of us around you, on your being in our republic again, and to greet you once again and wish you a pleasant stay.

"On the occasion of this visit to the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, as on earlier visits, you have been able to see the enthusiasm and to feel the sincere sentiments of the citizens of Skopje, of Macedonians, Albanians, Turks and members of ethnic groups living in this city. These are the kind of feelings which all the people of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia have for you. They are expressions of love and gratitude for everything you have done and are doing as leader of our socialist community and of the LCY.

"In the years of free development, under conditions of the socioeconomic and political system of socialist self-management and of the active, peace-loving role of nonalined Yugoslavia, the Socialist Republic of Macedonia is experiencing permanent and dynamic social and material development.

"You, Comrade Tito, have always pointed to a deep truth with reference to our country: The fraternal community of free and equal nations and nationalities. This truth lies in the fact that we are a country in which citizens and working people in associated labor enjoy the fullest human rights, a country in which each of its citizens, each of its nationalities and each of its ethnic groups enjoys genuine and full rights and freedom.

"But you, Comrade Tito, also point out that our working people, as well as our nations and nationalities, also have, in addition to rights, great obligations and responsibilities to preserve and further strengthen brotherhood and unity, to build up the country's material base and to strengthen socialist self-managing relations, to be constantly vigilant in order that they are not fettered in this by bureaucratic and anarcholiberalistic concepts and tendencies.

"Comrade Tito: The working class, the Macedonian nation and nationalities in this republic, are deeply convinced that this is the base on which the stability, firmness and cohesion of our community, its defense capability and security, its great international role and the enormous prestige which it enjoys as a nonalined and peace-loving state, will continually crow."

Replying to his host's toast, President Tito said:

"First, I would like to express my thanks for the cordial words addressed to me by Comrade Smilevski in his toast.

"I must say that I am deeply impressed by the welcome and enthusiasm of the people of Macedonia, which has been manifested here in Skopje. I see in this an expression of trust for all of us whose duty it is to lead our socialist country in the best way we can.

"It is difficult to find words which would be appropriate to describe everything we have experienced here. Hundreds of thousands of people have continually been in the streets for 2 days now. What does this mean? It means that we are on the right road. Our people have a high level of political consciousness. The people know what they have gained with our revolutionary struggle and they are conscious of the fact that they have bright and great prospects. The fact that our people are showing such trust and such love for us imposes many obligations on us. We must continue to work tirelessly as much as we possibly can and to make use of all of our physical and mental powers so that we might continue to justify and strengthen the trust which our people have in the LCY, and in those of us who are in leading posts.

[Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 0500 GMT on 7 October 1978 carries a recorded version of Tito's reply to Smilevski's toast, permitting the following addition at this point: Yes, we still have difficulties, but we do not hide them. We are not trying to make our internal system look better than it is, but are trying to turn words into deeds--that is what matters.] Because to make promises and not to act in the direction of their fulfillment would be bad. Our people know that we work as hard as we possibly can to make things as good as they possibly can. But there are also objective hindrances which prevent that; everything which is needed and which our peoples deserve is done and carried out. There is hardly a country which can boast about having such peoples as ours, who deeply understand events in their country and in the world.

"What has been happening in Skopje in the past 2 days can hardly be seen anywhere else. Our people--as perhaps nowhere else--look with so much trust to their leaders and to their party, the League of Communists. The 11th LCY Congress adopted guidelines for the future work of the League of Communists, the implementation of which will even further consolidate the ties among all citizens of our country, among all our nationalities. There is hardly a country in the world with so many nationalities, and in which all of them have such a uniform view of their future and such a uniform understanding of current events.

"This makes it necessary for us as communists to listen all the more to the voice of the people. Would we, for instance, be able to pursue our foreign policy if our people did not approve of it?

"This is the reason why we have listened to the voice of our people and why, therefore, we have never had any problems in pursuing our policy. And this policy has yielded great results and insured for Yugoslavia prestige throughout the world. And the world expects Yugoslavia to continue to act as one of the most active nonalined countries.

"We are fighting to preserve the unity of nonalined countries, of which there are now 86. In addition, there are still many states which look with sympathy toward us on account of the principles which we are implementing within the framework of the nonalined movement. But in this also lies our great obligation. Of course, some say: Why is Yugoslavia involving itself so much among the nonalined? Let it look after itself. This is exactly what it is all about: We are looking after ourselves and, therefore, we are trying as much as we can to rally everyone in the struggle for peace. I am convinced, comrades, that without the nonalined movement the world situation today would be entirely different.

"When the cold war was at its peak, it was precisely us, the nonalined, who appealed to the great powers who were in conflict to at least sit down at a table and talk. In this we succeeded to a considerable extent. Today, too, we insist on preservation of the detente which has begun between the great powers--the United States and the USSR--and that this be the beginning of universal detente. This means that all problems should be resolved in a peaceful manner and not by war, and that at long last one can stop thinking about having to wage war.

"Unfortunately, matters are proceeding in a different direction. Enormous resources are spent on increasingly more up-to-date and modern armaments, which leads to new risks. We fight for disarmament. Arming affects us too, and we have set aside a considerable amount of what our working people create for the country's defense.

"I must say that I do not, for the time being, see any speedy change toward lasting peace. Many matters are still proceeding in a negative direction. TThis imposes on us the obligation to subordinate all our material and other strength to the struggle for peace.

"Our struggle for peace, together with other nonalined countries, represents an important factor for stability in the world. Also a major consideration is the fact that our movement rallies together about 100 out of a total of 150 or more countries in the world today. [Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian report at 0500 GMT on 7 October adds the following at this point: All the main countries apart from the great powers are among the nonalined. This unity was also demonstrated at the Belgrade conference of the ministers of foreign affairs of nonalined countries. At one time, there was a difficult situation, when fighting and even war started between individual nonalined countries, such as Somalia and Ethiopia.]

"We have tried and are trying to have the action directed at overcoming such a state of affairs. Quite a lot of good results have been achieved in this respect. And, at the conference in Havana, we shall try to have the unity of the nonalined countries preserved. Because it is precisely this unity and the resistance which nonalined countries show to war conflicts and their efforts to find peaceful solutions to all problems that are in fact most essential.

"Not even the great powers or even the most bellicose elements in the world can turn a deaf ear to this. Everyone has to bear in mind, after all, what a large war would mean.

"Whatever the situation, the nonalined countries would be against such a war and neither one bloc nor the other would be able to use them in the struggle for their goals.

"We shall continue to make the nonalined movement even stronger. Conditions for this exist because many countries which are not nonalined wish to cooperate with the movement and to join it. And this means that the principles which the nonalined have adopted and affirmed at their conferences have established deep roots in international concepts and in the feelings for the need to preserve peace.

"Regardless of the difficulties which we still have, we can look with optimism toward the further development of our country. [Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 0500 GMT on 7 October adds the following at this point: We have good foundations for our further development and we must do things at home the way we do them because the whole world is looking at us. If we did not enjoy such prestige, if there were not such a degree of unity among our nations and nationalities, the world would not hold us in such high esteem, which it does precisely because we have known how to maintain our unity and to achieve great results in building our country, which was completely devastated after the war. This is why Yugoslavia is very significant today, though it is geographically small and in terms of population, and so forth, and why it enjoys such great prestige as it does.]

"Comrades; I would like us to continue along our road, to work as we have worked up to now, to work even better and to always bear in mind that which is most important--preservation of unity of our peoples, of the unity of our country. I wish you much success in your future work."

Meets With Delegations

LD071734Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1000 GMT 7 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Skopje--At 0900 this morning in his Mt. Vodno residence, Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic and of the LCY, received delegations from several economic organizations of associated labor, scientific institutions and social organizations. They presented him with golden plaques, badges and gifts.

The delegation of the Folklorists' Federation of Yugoslavia presented Comrade Tito the golden badge of the 25th congress of Yugoslav folklorists, which was held recently in the Macedonian town of Berovo, and a letter thanking him for accepting the patronage of that gathering. The delegation of the Institute of National History of Macedonia presented Comrade Tito with a golden plaque in connection with the 30th anniversary of this scientific insitution, while the delegation of the republican conference of the Youth Federation of Macedonia gave its dearest guest a golden plaque in connection with the 30th anniversary of the youth labor drive on construction of the Mavrovo hydroelectric powerplant.

Representatives of the work organizations of the Crvena Zvezda agricultural and industrial combine in Stip and of the Mavorvo hydroelectric power plant also gave President Tito golden plaques in connection with their 30th anniversary. Golden jubilee plaques were also presented to Comrade Tito by representatives of Macedonia's Hunters' Federation. Representatives of work organizations of associated labor--Astibo fashion wear in Stip, Cik shoe factory in Kumanovo and Idnina leather goods factory in Bitola--presented him with appropriate gifts from their production program.

President Tito shook hands with all the members of the delegations, thanked them warmly for their gifts and talked with them briefly.

Angel Cemerski, Blagoja Taleski, Lazar Kolisevski, Todo Kurtovic, Andrej Marinc and other high-ranking officials attended the presentations.

Tito Departs Skopje

LD071046Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0935 GMT 7 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Skopje--Josip Broz Tito, president of the SFRY and of the LCY, left Skopje today after a 3-day visit to the capital of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia.

Hundreds of thousands of inhabitants of the Macedonian capital hailed President Tito in Skopje's streets, strewing flowers over the roads and cheering the Yugoslav president.

President Tito was seen off at Skopje airport by Vidoje Smilevski, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, Angel Cemerski, president of the Macedonian LC Central Committee, and other high-ranking Macedonian officials from the republic and the federation. Todo Kurtovic, president of the Federal Conference of the SAWPY, and Andrej Marinc, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, also left with President Tito.

[Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1035 GMT on 7 October carries a longer version of Tito's departure from Skopje, and adds the following information:

"Only a few moments before taking off, President Tito parted from the high-ranking officials who had come to see him off--Angel Cemerski, Lazar Kolisevski, Blagoja Taleski, Blagoj Popov, Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, Ljupco Arsov, Strahil Gigov, Tome Buklevski, Bosko Stankovski, Krste Markovski, Boro Denkov, Dzemail Vejseli, Dr Asen Grupce, Filip Brajkovski, Lt Col Gen Lambe Mihajlovski, Lt Col Gen Boro Causev, Metodi Antov, Koco Bitoljanu and others. President Tito was also seen off by Todo Kurtovic, president of the Federal Conference of the SAWPY, and Andrej Marinc, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, who arrived in Skopje with him 2 days ago."]

Arrives in Montenegro

LD071336Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1226 GMT 7 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpt] Hercegnovi--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito arrived from Skopje in Hercegnovi shortly after 1100 today.

At the airport at Cilipi, President Tito was welcomed by Veljko Milatovic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro; Vojo Srzentic, president of the Central Committee of the Montenegro League of Communists; Admiral Branko Mamula, and leading officials of the Dubrovnik municipality. In front of the Galeb Villa at Igalo, President Tito was welcomed and greeted by Montenegro leaders Budislav Soskic, Momcilo Cemovic, Vuko Vukadinovic, Emin Dobardzic, Mihahjlo Tiodorovic, Dr Branko Pavicevic, General Djuro Vojvodic, General Spasoje Todorovic, General Slavko Marcivevic, and Vucic Cagorovic, as well as by Djordjije Radulovic, president of the Assembly of the Hercegnovi municipality, and a group of municipal officials.

REPORTAGE ON CROATIAN 'NOTHING MUST SURPRISE US' DAY

Community Activities

LD071712Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0941 GMT 7 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Zagreb--Since early this morning, the whole of Croatia has been exposed to different imaginary or improvised threats in order to test the population's readiness and ability in the event of natural and other disasters, and any possible threats of war. All sections of the population, ranging from children under school age, youth, workers and housewives to retired people, are taking part in this "Nothing Must Surprise Us 78" action, which has a pronounced socio political and mobilizing character.

Reports on numerous activities of the working people and citizens are already arriving at the republican action headquarters in Zagreb, which maintains radio and Telex links with all the municipal headquarters in Croatia. Thus, in the community of Bjelovar Municipalities, a youth work drive has already started as part of efforts to protect the environment, and Red Cross organizations are organizing blood donors. The collection of material and food was started at Ozalj, as an example of what would happen in case natural disasters occurred, and people of the Bracevci local community at Dakovo are organizing flood rescue work. In Osijek, efforts are being made to prevent an epidemic.

The people of Slavonski Brod have successfully saved a forestry estate from being destroyed by fire, while Sisak is testing the readiness of first aid teams. Novska is coping with a livestock epidemic. In the Croat capital too, there is hardly a person who does not have a task in one of 2,000 different exercises, or in the major Red Cross collection action.

Zagreb bank workers have been taking part since early in the morning in a firefighting exercise, and in the training of their civil defense units; the Pliva enterprise is evacuating its staff and archives; the Dubrava home for retired people is rescuing its aged members; people are being evacuated from the upper floors of houses in Joza Vlahovic Square, while numerous local communities are doing "heavy bombing" rescue work. Similar events will continue until late tonight and during all of tomorrow.

Numerous visitors are arriving at the republican action headquarters, where they are following with interest the course taken activities in the Socialist Republic of Croatia. During the morning, the headquarters was visited by Col Gen Dane Petkovski, assistant federal secretary for national defense; Gen Ivan Kukoc, vice president of the SFRY Assembly; and representatives of the republican and provincial conference of the Socialist Alliance.

Kukoc Visits Vjesnik

LD081014Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1519 GMT 7 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Zagreb--The "Nothing Must Surprise Us 78" action is growing in maturity, ideological character, clarity and function, and the task of the public information media is to portray it objectively so that further socialization is achieved in the important area of defense and protection. We shall be least taken by surprise if we insure stability everywhere, and eliminate anything that could lead to conflict.

This was stated by Ivan Kukoc, vice president of the SFRY Assembly, on the occasion of his visit to the Vjesnik newspaper, publishing and printing enterprise in Zagreb today.

Marinko Gruic, chief director of the Vjesnik newspaper, publishing and printing enterprise, and representatives of the editorial staff informed Ivan Kukoc about Vjesnik's development program and tasks for protection. Kukoc was accompanied by representatives of federal and republican organs and organizations, the Yugoslav People's Army, representatives of our other republics and provinces, and representatives of the town of Zagreb and Municipality Trnje.

Following this, in his assessment of the "Nothing Must Surprise Us 78" action, which has begun today throughout Croatia, Ivan Kukoc stressed that this was a case of a high-quality review of all achievements in protection, that the program of exercises was wide-ranging, that the number of participants from the republic impressive, and that the experiences of this republic will be useful for similar actions in our other republics and provinces. On this, he stressed that such mobility must be felt in everyday work, associated labor and in all other spheres, but not only while the action lasts. Ivan Kukoc concluded that this means that we must act and work so that we are not taken by surprise, and tests must constitute the constant program of all the working people.

TANJUG Report

LD081436Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0915 GMT 8 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpt] Zagreb--The "Nothing Must Surprise Us" action which began yesterday is continuing throughout Croatia today. In local communities, work and other organizations, schools, faculties, city and village roads, inhabitants--each according to his abilities--are carrying out tasks in the sphere of defense, security and protection, by means of varied and rich programs adapted to the specific characteristics and needs of individual environments.

Testing of ability, readiness, resourcefulness and initiative is being carried out in various situations--war dangers, fire rescue, earthquake, floods, bombing, possible contagion--and wartime news organs are being printed. Yesterday, 6,494 basic organizations of associated labor, 2,616 local communities with 1.5 million inhabitants took part in such actions in Croatia. Some 146,000 members of the civil defense carried out exercises, and nearly 13,000 persons gave blood voluntarily.

Zagreb Radio Report

LD082030 [Editorial Report LD] Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1400 GMT on 8 October carries a 29-minute report on how the "Nothing Must Surprise Us" action is being carried out throughout Croatia. Various correspondents report on the progress of the exercise in their area by societies, associations, enterprises, schools, sociopolitical organizations and local communities.

Ivo Safar reports on the action in Zagreb, saying that about 280,000 Zagreb inhabitants, 164 local communities and some 2,300 organizations of associated labor and work communities are taking part in the action today. A report from Petrinja says that by operating in line with the program of imagined bombings of the town, members of the first aid service, a special train for radiological-chemical-biological protection, firefighting units and others successfully administered first aid.

Working people and citizens of the Metkovic municipality manifested a high degree of attention in today's action with regard to the control of territory and maintenance of communications.

In the Pazin area, the protection of man's environment was at the center of attention. The citizens have been continually kept informed of the progress of the exercise by the Pazin radio club. In Buzet, the action was centered on readiness and mobility in evacuating, extending first aid and isolating areas hit by radiation, the station says.

In Dubrovnik, among other things, there was also a meeting of reserve officers of Dubrovnik municipality which discussed subjects on the political and military situation in the world and in Yugoslavia. Members of this gathering were also given a practical demonstration of the use of helicopters for war purposes. In Karloac, Ozalj and Duga Resa, early on the morning of 8 October special issues of local papers appeared which were quickly distributed by journalists, scouts and couriers to readers in the streets and in the homes, the radio says.

About 500,000 working people and citizens took part in the action in Slavonia and Baranja. In Dalmatia, hundreds of thousands of people took part in the activity in 670 local communities and in over 2,000 organizations of associated labor. In Metkovic and Zadar, the action was centered on an air attack by the enemy.

In Knin and Benkovac the struggle was waged against diversionists. In Makarska, however, the action was centered on defense from a seaborne attack. Milan Horvat, head of the republic headquarters of the "Nothing Must Surprise Us" action, said over 40 percent of the population of Croatia had participated in the first day of the action. The announcer says that the action shows how far Yugoslavia has come in preparing the defense and protection of its territory and achievements. The League of Communists, as the ideological architect of the concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection, has participated on a more extensive basis in this year's action, he says. This has given the action, in addition to its defense component, a significant political aspect. However, more should be done, he says, adding: The delegate system is practically outside the action, and this should be borne in mind in creating programs for future actions.

Action Ends

LD082306Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1820 GMT 8 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpt] Zagreb--This year's "Nothing Must Surprise Us" action which took place on the territory of the Socialist Republic of Croatia on 7 and 8 October ended this evening. These 2 days were in fact in their own way an inspection of the continued actions in the sphere of defense, security and protection which have been carried out in the republic throughout the whole year.

According to information from the republican headquarters of the action, during these 2 days 2.1 million children, young people, working people and citizens throughout Croatia took part in various aspects of the test of the readiness and capability of the population to perform effectively in the event of natural and other disasters or dangers of war. The exercises were held in more than 3,500 local communities, 9,000 basic organizations of associated labor, and in numerous schools and institutions, and nearly 300,000 members of civil protection units took part in various actions. During the last 2 days a series of enemy actions, air attacks, fires, floods, earthquakes, infiltration by diversionists and so forth, were improvised and war bulletins printed.

BAKIRIC VOICES CONCERN OVER POLICY OF CROATIAN BISHOPS

LD071652Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1319 GMT 7 Oct 78 LD

["Attitude to Catholic Church"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Oct, TANJUG--Dr Vladimir Bakaric, member of the (?Presidency) of Yugoslavia and of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, has voiced a warning that most bishops in Yugoslavia's Constituent Republic of Croatia have not completely renounced cold-war politics. However, with Pope John XXIII the Roman Catholic Church abandoned the cold-war policy, noted Dr Bakaric during a meeting with the political active of Hvar, on the central Adriatic island of the same name. His statements are reported by KOMUNIST, organ of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

Just because of this policy of bishops in Croatia, Dr Bakaric said, Yugoslav communists had better relations with Pope Paul VI than some of them did. This made it easier for us to pose more clearly the question of our attitude to the Roman Catholic Church in Croatia and Yugoslavia, Dr Bakaric stated. Bishops in Croatia, he said, were only asked to at least aide by the course of Pope Paul VI. [as received] Only in this case we can cooperate with bishops in all areas we cooperated with the late Pope Paul VI, Dr Bakaric explained.

He emphasized that Yugoslav communists favour cooperation with the Church, but under conditions already known. Dr Bakaric said that the bishops who do not always follow the people's policy are responsible for poor cooperation with the Roman Catholic Church in Yugoslavia's Constituent Republic of Croatia.

MINIC DISCUSSES FOREIGN AFFAIRS WITH MEDIA REPRESENTATIVES

AU101940Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 10 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Milos Minic, LCY Presidium member and President of the Federal Council for International Relations, visited Belgrade radio and television tonight and had talks with the program collegium and foreign political journalists on topical international problems.

Milos Minic spoke particularly about our relations with neighboring countries, our desire that these relations be promoted in all fields and about the importance of PRC Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's visit to Yugoslavia and world reactions. He also spoke about Middle East, southern Africa and about other world problems.

SFRY ASSEMBLY ORGANS' ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Federal Chamber Appoints Officials

AU061036Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Oct 78 p 6 AU

[Summary] At its session on 3 October, the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber "proclaimed the decision on the election of Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee [Presidium], as president of the Federal Council for International Relations" and adopted the proposal to elect Kiro Hadzivasilev as president of the commission for monitoring implementation of the rules of procedure of the Assembly and Mihajlo Javorski as president of the commission for monitoring implementation of the rules of procedure of the Federal Chamber.

At the same session, the Chamber appointed Milorad Pesic, heretofore ambassador in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, as deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Mila Djordjic, previously Serbia's deputy republican secretary for health and social policy, as vice president of the Federal Committee for Labor, Health and Social Welfare.

Commission Discusses Complaints

AU071942Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 7 Oct 78 AU

[Text] This past week, the SFRY Assembly Commission for Petitions and Proposals discussed a report on its work over the past 4 years; as we have heard, the commission received over 17,000 complaints in these 4 years [words indistinct].

This, it can be said, is a somewhat smaller number than in the earlier period, but it is significant that people complain directly to the federal institution. Considered from this point of view, it may be that this number is rather large, for 80 percent of these complaints should have been solved by self-managing organs in associated labor organizations and communal assemblies, or by respective organs in the republics and provinces.

On the basis of the agreement among the republics and provinces, the commission had to hand these cases over to the appropriate organs. To a certain extent, this caused protests by the citizens who had complained, for they pointed out that they had met with a lack of understanding in those same organs.

What did the citizens usually complain about? They complain about bureaucratic behavior, violations of self-managing rights, omissions in implementation of laws and nonadherence to adopted positions. One half of the petitions were submitted by direct producers, which is to say workers in associated labor organizations. In 90 percent of the cases, protection of basic questions of living was demanded, such as employment, allocation of an apartment, social protection, slow work of courts and the like. In 50 percent of the cases, the commission established that those submitting the petitions were right.

It is interesting, however, that (?people) turn directly to the SFRY Assembly commission and do not follow the regular procedure. First of all, the communal commissions, as well as the republican and the provincial ones, lack sufficient expert cadres. In addition to their slow work, they often fall under the influence of certain organs or personages. There have been cases when the Assembly commission, despite several reminders, obtained a report from a communal commission only after 2 or 3 years.

Since this is an important political question, it is envisaged that firmer cooperation will be established with sociopolitical organizations in future, so that representatives of sociopolitical organizations will serve on the commissions as well as delegates.

BRIEFS

SFRY-ALBANIAN UNIVERSITY COOPERATION--Pristina, 9 Oct, TANJUG--A protocol on cooperation in teaching and research for the coming school year was signed today by representatives of the universities of Pristina, Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Kosovo, and Tirana, capital of Albania. The protocol provides for joint research, the exchange of lecturers, teachers and students as well as other forms of cooperation. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1709 GMT 9 Oct 78 LD]